The People's Press.

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The Old Farmer's Elegy.

On a green, grassy knoll, by the banks of the brook,
That so long and so often has watered his flock,
The old farmer rests in his long and last sleep
While the waters a low, lapsing lullaby keep.
He has plowed his last furrow, has reaped his last grain;
No morn shall awake him to labor again.

Yon tree, that with fragrance is filling the air,
So rich with its blossoms, so thrifty and fair,
By his own hand was planted; and well did he say,
It would live when its planter had moldered away.
He has plowed his last furrow, has reaped his last grain;
No morn shall awake him to labor again.

There's the well that he dug, with its waters so cold,
With its wet, dripping bucket, so mossy and old,
No more from its depths by the patriarch drawn,
For the "pitcher is broken," the old man is gone.
He has plowed his last furrow, has reaped his last grain;
No morn shall awake him to labor again.

'Twas a gloomy-giving day when the old farmer died;
The stout-hearted mourned, the affectionate cried;
And the prayers of the just for his rest did ascend,
For they all lost a brother, a man and a friend.
He has plowed his last furrow, has reaped his last grain;
No morn shall awake him to labor again.

For upright and honest the old farmer was;
His God he revered, he respected the laws;
Though fameless he lived he has gone where his worth
Will outshine, like pure gold, all the dross of this earth.
He has plowed his last furrow, has reaped his ast grain;
No morn shall awake him to labor again.

—*Josiah D. Canning.*

A NARROW ESCAPE.

It was dreadfully dull at Elderbush Farm. Mr. Poyntz had hired the farm for six months.

"If my girls are so bewitched after the seaside," said he, "and the country, I'll try and give 'em enough of it!"

Elderbush Farm was in the real estate market at a low rate, and Mr. Poyntz engaged it, ready-furnished, with a gardener, a cow, and the pony phaeton, with a blind pony thrown in.

Mrs. Poyntz and the girls, however—such is the perversity of human nature—did not seem pleased when they heard of the bargain which had been driven.

"But, pa," said Miss Imogen, "we didn't mean a one-storied house in a swamp of salt marshes! We meant Cape May, or Atlantic City, or else that dear, picturesque Delaware Water Gap!"

"There's no society here," sobbed Alexia, the second daughter, a blooming girl just out of boarding-school.

"Nothing going on," said Mrs. Poyntz, a stout matron, who did a great deal of parish work, and belonged to at least a dozen "leagues," "societies" and "communities," in the city.

"You can make butter and cheese," said Mr. Poyntz, who had discovered the remains of an ancient barrel-churn in the cellar. "And there is the ocean view, and the pony, and the new row of boarding-houses just around the Point."

"It's all very well for papa," said Imogen. "He can go up to town every day. But we shall be bored to death down in this wilderness!"

Unfortunately, however, there was no appeal from the paternal dictum, and the Misses Poyntz took to drawing in water-colors, walking, and boating in a venerable skiff which they found at the back of the barn, while their mother endeavored to modernize the house with Eastlake chintzes, muslin draperies and home-made lambrequins.

One day, Israel, the hired man, came in.

"Heard the news?" said Israel, who was one of those free-and-equal sons of the republic who never dream of the wide social gulf that exists between employer and employe.

"No," said Miss Alexia, who was reduced by circumstances to be glad even of a gossip with a "hired man." "What news? I didn't know they ever had any news in this benighted region."

"Once in awhile," said Israel, with a chuckle. "Mis' Parker's got a new boarder—a poetess, from Philadelfy. P'raps you've heard of her—Miss Emily Eglantine?"

Alexia and Imogen clasped their hands enthusiastically. They were both inclined to be literary.

"Heard of her?" cried they. "Why we know all her delicious poems by heart. We've read them in the *Transcendental Weekly* ever since we can remember. Miss Eglantine! It has been the dream of our lifetimes to see her."

Israel chewed a straw, reflectively.

"I read some pretty verses once that she writ," said he. "I do suppose, now, it's quite an art to sling rhymes together. *I* never could do it, I know."

"But what is she like?" impatiently cried Alexia. "Tall, slender and willowy, with—"

"I only seen her trunks," said Israel—"two on 'em—marked 'E. E.'—with canvas covers on; big enough for smokehouses. I guess Mis' Parker had a jolly old time, gettin' 'em up the crooked staircase. Pete Hawley, the expressman, he told me about it."

And he went out to harness the old pony, to bring Mr. Poyntz from the station.

Imogen and Alexia looked at each other.

"How shall we contrive to get acquainted with her?" said they.

"We mustn't seem pushing," suggested Alexia.

"Of course," said Imogen. "Wherever she goes, she is tormented to death with people, begging introductions."

"No," said Alexia; "the matter must be quite spontaneous. An acquaintance of this sort must be formed accidentally, or not at all."

"There will be plenty of chances," observed Imogen. "She must be here for the benefit of the sea-air, and she'll walk a deal on the beach. You and I will go boating, Lex, and so it will be the most natural thing in the world that we should meet. Dear me! to think that Emily Eglantine should be as good as our next-door neighbor! How I should delight to have her autograph in my album!"

The next morning Alexia, who had been abroad early to secure fresh eggs for the omelettes, in which her father's matutinal soul delighted, returned with the news that Mrs. Parker's new boarder was out walking on the beach.

"What is she like?" cried eager Imogen.

"Short and stout," Alexia answered, in accents which denoted a slight degree of disappointment. "And she wears a poke-bonnet, and thick boots, and stamps up and down the sands, with an umbrella under her arm, and talks to herself."

"That is genius," cried the delighted Imogen. "I dare say the mood of inspiration was upon her. Oh, Lex, how I should like to see her!"

"I watched her for a long time," said Alexia, "but I don't think she saw me. She's decidedly eccentric, I wager."

"So are all talented people," said Imogen. "Tell Israel to get the boat ready at once, Alexia. I do so long to look into her deep, intellectual eyes."

"I think you'll be disappointed in her," said Alexia.

"I never can be disappointed in the sacred fires of genius," said Imogen, with enthusiasm. "Emily Eglantine! Why the very name is a pass-key to my heart of hearts!"

And she went to put on her prettiest boating-suit of dark blue serge, with white silk anchors embroidered on the collar.

"Come, Lex," said she, to her sister. "I shall want you to pull the stroke-oar."

"I'd like to go along too," said Israel, wistfully. "I've always wanted to see a live authoress!"

"No!" said Miss Poyntz, with authority. "We are better by ourselves." And then, as Israel went dejectedly back to the woodpile, she added: "That fellow is so intrusive!"

"I think he's very nice," said Alexia, "And his father owns the largest farm on the beach. And they've been offered ten thousand dollars for it by the Salt Sea Park Association!"

"Opinions differ," said Imogen, drily, as they pulled out into deep water. "Oh, Lex! there she is, pacing thoughtfully along, her eyes fixed on the shining sands! Perhaps, even now, some poem is forming itself within her brain. Oh, what a thing it is to be an authoress!"

"Hush!" whispered Alexia. "She is looking this way. Pull a little nearer to shore, Imogen. Oh, do listen! She's speaking!"

"Good-morning!" said the stout young woman, with the poke-bonnet and the umbrella.

"Good-morning!" the two sisters answered, in chorus, infusing an accent of the tenderest respect and admiration into their voices.

"Going out sailing?" demanded the inspired one. "I'd like to go, too!"

Imogen cast a glance of scarcely-repressed delight and triumph at her sister.

"We should only be too proud," said she, making haste to draw her boat up alongside the sandy beach.

The young person stepped in, rather clumsily, it must be owned, for one who was supposed to be ephemeral as air, and sat down.

Alexia pulled off, and Imogen made an effort at conversation.

"I am one of your unknown admirers," said she, a little abruptly.

"Eh?" said the poetess.

"I am so delighted for an opportunity of knowing you personally," added Miss Poyntz. "Every syllable of 'Eglantine Spray' is impressed upon my memory."

The stout young woman stared. Imogen perceived that she was not progressing favorably.

"Perhaps," she thought, "she's a little shy and sensitive about her own productions. I'll try another topic." And she added, aloud: "I hope you like the country here?"

But the stout young person seemed intent upon something else—she was trying to take the oar from her interlocutor.

"Would you like to row?" sweetly asked Imogen.

"Get out of this!" said the young person, with a brisk blow of her umbrella-handle, aimed at Imogen's head. "Come, jump! both of you! I am the Queen of the Alaska Islands, and I am going up to see my dominions!"

Alexia and Imogen looked at each other in blank dismay, as they warded off the brisk play of the umbrella-handle.

"She is insane!" cried Alexia.

"No more than you are yourself!" shrieked the young woman with the poke-bonnet; and, seizing the unfortunate Miss Poyntz by the shoulder, she endeavored to fling her over into the sea.

"I'm a deposed queen," said she; "but I will be obeyed!"

Imogen, dropping her own oar with a scream, hastened to the rescue, and a struggle ensued, during which the frail boat upset, and all three of the women were in the sea.

Not one of them could swim; but, fortunately, rescue from the shore was nigh at hand. Mr. Parker pulled out in his flat-bottomed fishing-boat, and stout Israel Peck was not far behind.

"Well," said Mr. Parker, scratching his head, when he had got the stout young female, now all wet and dripping, into his boat, and saw that Israel had been equally fortunate with the two Misses Poyntz, "it's a good thing she hadn't killed 'er. She's as mad as a March hare, poor dear! It's my wife's sister. As we thought, sea air and plenty of fresh milk would be better for her than the asylum fare. But if these are the capers you are going to cut up, Adeliza Mary, you'll have to go back again. And so peaceable as she's been of late, too!"

"I—I thought it was Miss Eglantine, the poetess," said poor Imogen, with blue lips and chattering teeth.

"Bless you, miss, no," said Mr. Parker. "The trunks are here, but she don't come down until next week."

While Alexia, sitting under the same rug with Israel Peck, had not a word to say upon the subject. And they all went home to hot tea, bottles of boiling water and well-warmed blankets.

Adeliza Mary Stubbs went back to the asylum. Miss Eglantine came down the next week, an elderly lady, in blue spectacles and a cap, whom Imogen Poyntz pronounced "decidedly stupid," and Alexia became engaged to Israel.

"He saved my life," said she, "when we were out in that horrid little boat with the crazy woman. And he's so good and substantial—worth a dozen city dandies, according to my taste."

And Imogen's enthusiasm about authors and authoresses is considerably lessened.

It has been discovered that three coats of paint do not keep a house any warmer than no coat at all; but people will hang to old prejudices.—*Detroit Free Press.*

FUN AT WEDDINGS.

The Humorous Side of Matrimony as Observed by Clergymen.

Marriage is said to appall the stoutest heart, and is generally encountered with fear and trepidation. It and death constitute the dread unknowns. This element of uncertainty, joined with the solemnity of the occasion, seems to conspire to evoke ludicrous incidents at weddings, and there is not a minister in the land who has not a score or more of them in his remembrance. As illustrating the nervousness incident to such occasions, all of them have had similar experiences to the one narrated below.

A few years since a young gentleman from the interior of the State came to the city for the purpose of meeting here and marrying a young lady who, being left an orphan a year previous, had found a home with an aunt, who was decidedly opposed to the match. The plan was for the gentleman to come to Detroit on an early train, make the necessary arrangements and meet her at the depot at 7 o'clock in the evening. Accompanied by a friend, a parson was found who consented to the ceremony being performed in his own parlors, and, all preparations completed, the gentleman repaired to a hotel for a quiet smoke before the train should arrive. While so engaged the intended bridegroom bethought him of the financial phase of the transaction and inquired of his friend what was the customary fee, and how and when it was to be paid, apologetically adding, with a little nervous laugh, "You see, my boy, I never was married before."

The desired information was given, the soon-to-be Benedict withdrew to a side table, procured paper and an envelope, and indited a note to the clergyman thanking him for his kindness, and asking his acceptance of the inclosed, at the same time wishing he was able to give more. The reverend gentleman declares that he wished the same, for the envelope did not contain a penny.

Almost equally common is the experience of marrying those who resort to all manner of schemes to evade payment. A well-known clergyman narrates an instant in point. He was then preaching at Dexter, when an apparently verdant couple came over to his study from the hotel. They had come to town on purpose to be united by this clergyman, they said, and were going on a "tower." The ceremony over, the groom thrust his hands deep into one pocket after another, and then with well-simulated annoyance, ejaculated: "I declare, Jane, I have left my money in the trunk over at the hotel!" He would go right over and get it, and be back in a minute. The clergyman, however, had been bitten before, and blandly suggested that inasmuch as he was coming back so soon the bride could wait there until his return. This arrangement seemed to be satisfactory and the groom started for the hotel. He soon returned and said: "Jane, I can't unlock that pesky trunk of your'n. You will have to come over and do it." Evidently the trunk resisted their combined efforts, for the clergyman never saw them afterward.

In one instance the clergyman upon going to a residence to perform the marriage ceremony found the contracting parties and their guests all seated in the parlors unmistakably awaiting his arrival. In a low tone he requested them to rise, but the groom was nervous, the bride abstracted, and neither heard the request. He repeated it in a somewhat louder tone of voice, but the result was the same. Then one of the spectators reached forward and, giving the groom a poke in the back, whispered, loud enough to be heard all over the room, "Git up, Gil, git up!"

One day as an old white-haired minister was writing in his study, a domestic came in with the announcement that a couple were outside who wished to be married. He told her to admit them, and in they came, three pairs of them, and all arm in arm. It was impossible to decide which was the pair, but selecting the most confused-looking couple, he commenced the ceremony. All went merrily until it came to the charge, "If there be any one among you who knows of any reason why this couple should not be joined in wedlock, let him now speak, or forever after hold his peace." Here the usual brief pause was made, but was quickly terminated by the groom ejaculating, in a suppressed voice, "Go on, parson, go on! There ain't no reason!"

One of Detroit's oldest clergymen narrates an incident that occurred soon after he located here, when he knew but little of the people and nothing whatever of the localities. He was waited upon by a not very prepossessing-looking man, who wished him to come down to Franklin street to "marry me and Lize." To the minister, Franklin street sounded as aristocratic as would Washington street, but he admits that he was a trifle taken aback when he followed his guide into the house and found he was in a saloon. However, saloon-keepers must be married as well as other people was his thought, and he followed on through the room, up a flight of stairs and into a sitting-room. Then the guide, who proved to be a groom as well, stepped into the hall and shouted, "Come on, Lize! Come on, girls; the parson's come!" and into the room trooped a crowd that showed him that he had got among the slums. The opportunity was too good to be lost, and under the guise of that marriage ceremony he preached such a sermon upon the subject of morality as those present had probably never before listened to. That his address had been of no avail, however, he was convinced by the forcible and expressive remark of the groom, as, smiting his fists together, he triumphantly shouted: "There, Lize, I'd like to see that fellow get you now!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Deacon," said a widow, as she heaved a long-drawn sigh, and softly raised two tear-bejeweled eyes to his, "don't you sometimes have a yearning for the sweet companionship of a kindred soul to share the joys and sorrows that walk, twin-like, with us through all the varied scenes of life?" "Well, widow," sighed the old deacon, in reply, "I've kinder had a yearning all the evenin', but I thought maybe it was them cold beans I eat for supper."

She raised a paper rule to strike her husband, and, as it happened, the rear end of it grazed her chin and drew blood, whereupon she tumbled all in a heep in the middle of the floor and howled piteously. But he only remarked with the utmost composure: "My love, it's a poor rule that won't work both ways."

FOR THE LADIES.

Fashions in Hair.

By the way, there has not for ten years been a time when the women of New York left the coloring of their hair so much to nature as they do this spring. Bleached blondes are mighty scarce, and when found are bad. Even gray hair is not concealed, and the only hirsute falsification at all fashionable is the turning of auburn and brown to red. Hair-dressing has not yet settled down into any recognized style for 1881, and it is as probable as anything else that the long-abandoned bunch of curls will be restored to the napes of our necks.—*New York Letter.*

A Woman Farmer.

Mrs. Mary Macutchen, of Lawrence, Kan., is, according to popular report, the best farmer of the neighborhood. Ten years ago she was left a widow with a few acres of land and four children. She went to work, literally putting her hand to the plow. Soon she added to her property by purchase and improvement. In 1874 she contracted for an unimproved farm for $1,800, which she gave to one of her boys. She has since paid for the land from the surplus products of her own farm of 120 acres. Last year she bought a farm of 150 acres at the price of $2,500, one-fourth of which she has already paid, and will pay over the other fourth from the crops of this year. She works her farm with the aid of her two sons and without much hired help. This is a good example of what has been done in the midst of hard times in Kansas by a widow with a family of children and no resources.

The Mistake of Mothers.

Thousands of mothers slave, grow prematurely old, forget and neglect their own accomplishments, and drag themselves about as mere appendages, something between a nurse and a housekeeper to a daughter too young to realize or appreciate the sacrifices made for her. It is every person's business to make morally, mentally, physically, all of themselves that is possible, and this settling down at thirty-five and forty into an old woman and taking a back seat that the daughters may shine is a mistake, and defeats the very end sought. There's often altogether too much done for children, and the chief result is that of making them helpless, dependent creatures. Mothers to-day are saying: "I don't care for myself now, so that Effie or Nettie get their full quota of accomplishments," when, if that mother went on building herself up on the basis of her own matured experience and ceased to sink and absorb herself so completely in Effie and Nettie, the world with which she came in contact might be profited. Society needs matured women as live, potent factors, and the shining should not be left entirely to fledgelings. Were there time and space a word would be said here in this matter for the old man, too, though he is more apt to take care of himself.

Silver, Steel and Spanish Lace Bonnets.

The silvered or steel lace bonnets are much lighter and more dressy than those of steel-beaded net in embroidery designs worn during the winter. These silver bonnets need the stylish salmon, pink coral, or dark red shades in feathers or in flowers to give them tone and make them youthful-looking. Some of the most elegant of the black Spanish lace bonnets are the most simple, being made of a wide scarf of the lace, or else of two rows of lace that is six inches wide, with the straight edges sewed together. For these, flaring front frames of medium size are chosen, the middle of the scarf is on top, falling back on the crown and ending in wide strings. The lace is laid in plaits on the edge of the front, and each plait is held by a cut steel button that is faceted like precious stones. Half-wreaths of dark red carnations are crushed in the lace across the top, and some flowers are further back on the crown; inside the front a row of silver lace is laid quite plain, with scallops coming close to the edge.

Pink coral with bright yellow is one of the favorite contrasts of colors, and when these two Spanish colors are used with Spanish lace, the effect is excellent, and is found to be as becoming to blondes as to brunettes. Pink bonnets are also given character by the use of very dark red trimmings, either of flowers, feathers or soft satin.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Fashion Notes.

The granite ribbons have come into use again to match steel trimmings.

Little morning caps are made of plush or damask with deep frills of lace.

The ribbon knots worn on the left shoulder are fastened by a steel butterfly.

Pongee for overdresses is wrought in dark brown as well as in bright colors.

Only those persons who have long, slender arms should try to wear sleeves shirred into two puffs.

A border of flowers and a center powdered with butterflies, is the design for a lawn tennis apron.

Sashes of sheer white muslin, embroidered in gay silks, are made up to wear with summer gowns.

Feather flowers and leaves have been imported in small quantities, but are not likely to be much worn.

More Canton crape has been imported this season than has been brought into the country for many years.

The flutings of lace worn at the neck and wrists are almost invariably double this season.

Neapolitan bonnets are simply trimmed with wreaths of flowers and lace or satin strings.

The Cramm gingham is a new material which has wide stripes of pale or dark pink or blue.

About two yards and a half of the wide satin ribbon is required to trim a medium-sized bonnet.

The berries which the milliners have introduced this season are used for looping white dresses.

Open embroidery executed on the material of the gown and lined with a color, is a new dress trimming.

Some of the elegant directoire cloaks have the whole back of beaded net and the front of brocade satin.

Brocade and satin wrought with gold are among the materials used for parasols, but plain satin is the favorite.

The Princess of Wales introduced the fashion of wearing yellow gloves in the evening.

As only the narrowest plaiting of surah shows below the little dresses of lace now worn by children, the slips are often made of sateen.

Plain silk grenadine is now used to make entire dresses, but it is profusely trimmed with frills of black net dotted and bordered with white silk.

The sateens with patterns representing plates are used for the basques of plain sateens. They are trimmed with cotton fringe mixed with gold.

The Florentine grenadines are like basket-woven silk, but are very thin. They are wrought with jet and are cut up for waistcoats and trimmings.

HEALTH HINTS.

FRECKLE LOTION.—Muriate ammonia, one dram; cologne water, two drams; distilled water, seven ounces; mix and use as a wash. It contains nothing injurious.

WASH FOR SUNBURN.—Take two drams of borax, one dram of Roman alum, one dram of camphor, half an ounce of sugar candy and one pound of ox-gall; mix and stir well for ten minutes or so, and repeat this stirring three or four times a day for a fortnight, until it appears clear and transparent; strain through blotting paper and bottle up for use.

AN EXCELLENT DRINK FOR THE SICK.—Toast ripe Indian corn quite brown, or even a little black, and put it into hot water to steep; drink when cold. This makes one of the best drinks for the sick, and will often stop sickness at the stomach when all other remedies fail.

LIGHT BLANKETS.—There is a good deal of sense in the following advice: Never use anything but light blankets to cover the sick. The heavy, impervious counterpane is bad, for the reason that it keeps the exhalations from the pores of the sick person, while the blanket allows them to pass through. Weak persons are invariably distressed by a great weight of bedclothes, which often prevent their getting any sound sleep whatever.

REST FOR HEADACHES.—Dr. Day says, in a late lecture: Whatever be the plan of treatment decided upon, rest is the first principle to inculcate in every severe headache. Rest, which the busy man and anxious mother cannot obtain so long as they manage to keep about, is one of the first remedies for every headache, and we should never cease to enforce it. The brain when excited as much needs quiet and repose as a fractured limb or an inflamed eye; it is obvious that the chances of shortening the seizure and arresting the pain will depend on our power to have this carried out effectually. It is a practical lesson to keep steadily in view, in that there may lurk behind a simple headache some lesion of unknown magnitude which may remain stationary if quietude can be maintained. There is a point worth attending to in the treatment of all headaches. See that the head is elevated at night and the pillow hard, for if it be soft the head sinks into it and becomes hot, which with some people is enough to provoke an attack in the morning, if sleep has been long and heavy.

How Indians Return Calls.

A party of Sioux Indians were guests at a leading Milwaukee hotel, and the ladies had a great deal of amusement with them, studying their customs. That is, they all did except one lady. The ladies called upon the Indians and the savages returned the calls almost before the ladies got to their rooms. One lady called on a chief and then went to her room and retired, and pretty soon there was a knock at her door and she found that it was the chief. She told him to come in the morning. The lady unlocks her door in the morning so the porter can come in and build a fire before she gets up. She heard a knock in the morning, and supposing it was the porter she said, "Come in." The door opened, and in walked Mr. Indian. She took one look at him and pulled the bedclothes over her head. He sat down on the side of the bed and said, "How?" Well, she was so scared that she didn't know "How" from Adam. She said to him in the best Sioux that she could command, "Please, good Mr. Indian, go away until I get up," but he didn't seem to be in a hurry. He picked up pieces of her wearing apparel from the floor, different articles that he didn't seem to know anything about where they were worn, and made comments on them in the Sioux tongue. The stockings seemed to paralyze his untutored mind the most. They were those long, ninety-degrees-in-the-shade stockings, and they were too much for his feeble intellect. He held them up by the toes and said, "Ugh!" The lady trembled and wished he would go away. He seemed to take great delight in examining the hair on the bureau, and looked at the lady as much as to say, "Poor girl; some hostile tribe has made war on the pale face and taken many scalps." Finally she happened to think of the bell, and she rung it as though the house was on fire, and pretty soon the porter came and invited the Indian to go downstairs and take a drink. The lady locked that door too quick, and she will never leave it open again when there are Indians in town. She says her hair—on the bureau—fairly turned gray from fright.—*Milwaukee (Wis.) Sun.*

Fretful Words.

Why be so severe in dealing with the faults of those at home while we excuse anything friends or acquaintances may do? The laws of politeness should be binding at home as well as abroad. We enjoy seeing our husbands and wives polite to our neighbors, only let us be sure to practice our good manners at home. There are husbands who would hasten to assure a neighbor's wife, who had, in her haste, burned her biscuits, that they "greatly enjoyed them when they were so nice and brown," who would never think their own wives needed the same consideration. No man can be a gentleman, though ever so genial abroad, who is a tyrant or habitual fault-finder at home; and no woman is a real lady who is not a lady at home in her morning wrapper, as well as in silk in her neighbor's parlor. One member of a family who begins the day with fretful words and harsh tones, is generally enough to spoil the happiness and temper of the whole for the day. Not all who hear the impatient word give the angry answer, for many choose to suffer in silence; but every such word makes somebody's heart ache; and, as a rule, it is somebody whom we love and would do anything for, except to keep back the unkind, sarcastic word. Then do not let us make ourselves and others miserable by being fretful at home.

CURIOUS FACTS.

The number of bones in the human body is 240. The average number of teeth is thirty-two.

The velocity of the electric waves through the Atlantic cables is from 7,000 to 8,000 miles per second.

A magnet weighing two ounces sustains a weight of three pounds two ounces, or twenty-five times its own weight.

There is a species of the crow in Florida that gives vent to a series of haw! haws! in exact imitation of the human voice.

A wild elephant may generally be tamed so as to be conducted from place to place unfettered, in about six months.

If the crab is often interrupted he will, like the spider, pretend to be dead, and will watch an opportunity to sink himself into the sand, keeping only his eyes above.

Japan has 4,337 postoffices, and the aggregate length of its mail routes in operation is 42,293 miles. The money-order system is employed to the public satisfaction.

The tiger does not naturally possess, but easily acquires, a love of human flesh. When he has once tasted it, the spell of man's supremacy is broken, and ever after that, it is said, he prefers it to any other.

If the earth could be suddenly stopped in her orbit, and allowed to fall unobstructed toward the sun, under the accelerating influence of his attraction, she would reach the central fire in about four months. But such is the compass of her orbit that, to make its circuit in a year, she has to move nearly nineteen miles a second, or more than fifty times faster than the swiftest rifle ball, and, moving twenty miles, her path deviates from perfect straightness by less than one-eighth of an inch.

The Goat.

The goat is a native of the vacant lots about the city, and there are lots of them.

The goat is omnivorous. He will goat anything that he sees, and he will seize anything that he may goat.

His principal food, however, is playbill. He is very fond of letters.

Let us honor him for his love of bill letters.

The gentleman goat is called Billy, but he is a Billy that no policeman can handle.

The lady goat is called a kid. Kids are on hand the year round.

The goat is generous to a fault. He presents a couple of horns to every body he sees.

In the matter of mere cash, the Cashmere goat is the most famous.

Goat are fond of the outskirts of large cities; also hoop-skirts.

The goat wears a beard. It is called a goatee, though not confined to a goat.

The goat is noted for his bunting, but he never flags.

The goat is one of the signs of the zodiac, signifying that he has a propensity to knock things sky-high.

Shakespeare understood the spontaneity of the goat when he said: "Stand not upon the order of your going, but goat at once."

The goat is a wide-awake animal. He is never caught napping, notwithstanding the many cases of kid-naping you may read about.

For many years the goat was the only butter known.

Goats love to get on a high rock and sun themselves. Give them a chance and they will always seek a sunny climb.

The god Pan was a sort of half goat. All goats do not pan out as well as he did.

B-a-a-a!—*Boston Transcript.*

Cotton and Silk.

The census reports contain many interesting facts as to the manufacture of cotton and silk in this country. Of the 5,000,000 bales of cotton produced at the South, 1,586,481 bales—considerably more than one-fourth of the whole product—are manufactured in cotton fabrics of various kinds in the United States. Of these fabrics thirty-six per cent. are made in Massachusetts and twenty-four per cent. in the other New England States, making together sixty per cent. of the American product to be credited to New England. Magnificent results have attended the ventures in cotton manufacturing at the South. Old mills have been extended and many new mills are being constructed. Mr. Walker, superintendent of the census, thinks that the figures of 1890 will show a wonderful development of the business at the South, particularly in Georgia. At present 181,628 persons are employed in this single industry in the United States. Silk manufacture is of comparatively recent date in this country, yet there were last year 383 factories, having an invested capital of $18,899,300, and producing annually $34,410,416 of silk goods. The total wages paid was $9,107,835. These two industries make, according to the superintendent of the census, very gratifying returns and show a good healthy growth.

Why It Pays to Read!

One's physical frame—his body, his muscles, his feet, his hands—is only a living machine. It is his mind, controlling and directing that machine, that gives it power and efficacy. The successful use of the body depends wholly upon the mind—upon its ability to direct the will. If one ties his arm in a sling it becomes weak and finally powerless. Keep it in active exercise, and it acquires vigor and strength, and it is disciplined to use this strength as desired, just as one's mind, by active exercise in thinking, reasoning, studying observing, acquires vigor, strength, power of concentration and direction. Plainly, then, the man who exercises his mind in reading and thinking gives it greater power and efficiency, and greater ability to direct the efforts of the physical frame—his work—to better results than he can who merely or mainly uses his muscles. If a man reads a book or paper, even one he knows to be erroneous, it helps him by the effort to combat the errors. The combat invigorates his mind.

Of all men the farmer, the cultivator, needs to read more to strengthen his reasoning powers, so that they will help out and make more effective his hard toil.

Some colleges would never be heard of if the students didn't cut up in an outrageous manner occasionally and get into the newspapers.—*Saturday Night.*

SUNDAY READING.

Bear Each Others Burdens.

Life teems with unnecessary pain. For every living soul there is work to do, effort to make, sorrow to alleviate. No day in the short time allotted us here should pass without an effort, however feeble, to lessen the load of suffering pressing so unequally on the lives of those around us. All can do some little, and if each soul that has suffered would take a share in removing or lessening the burden of another, life would be other than it is. An old writer beautifully says: "All can give a smile." How few can value a smile as they should, yet who does not know the brightness which some faces bring whenever they appear? The smile of kindly recognition, the acknowledgment of existing suffering, the free masonry of endurance, all are conveyed by a glance, and none can tell how often the effort to be cheerful has helped a weaker sufferer to endure.—*Social News.*

Religious Notes.

The general synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church in the United States will be held at Altoona, Penn., June 8.

There were over 700 preachers received into the itinerant ministry of the M. E. church during the year 1880, an average of about two each day for the year.

There are, it appears, in the United States no less than fifteen distinct Methodist denominations, of which the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal South churches are by far the largest. Of the fifteen churches, eight are Episcopal and seven Presbyterian and Independent. The total of communicants is 6,521,600, which is estimated to represent a Methodist population of 14,086,400.

The *Congregationalist* complains that since 1873 there have been appointed for the United States navy seven chaplains, of whom six were Episcopalians and one a Baptist. Of the last nine appointed eight have been Episcopalians. Two vacancies have occured recently, one by the death of an Episcopalian, and one by the retirement of a Presbyterian, and both have been filled by Episcopalians. There are now twenty-four chaplains as follows: Ten Episcopalians, seven Methodists, five Baptists, one Presbyterian and one Congregationalist.

The first Bible printed in America was what is known as Eliot's Indian Bible, which was printed in Cambridge, Mass., in 1661, by the "Commissioners of the United Colonies in New England, at the charge and with the consent of the corporation in England, for the propagation of the Gospel among the Indians of New England." It was printed in the dialect of the Natick Indians, and the translation was the work of John Eliot, a missionary and pastor at Roxbury, Mass.

The *Sunday School Times* has this bit of gospel for choir singers: There is a constant and not unnatural tendency among singers to magnify the mechanical part of the song at the expense of the inner spirit and real purpose; and this tendency is most injurious when the purpose of the vocal exercise is the highest to which music can be devoted—the worship of God. Oftentimes there is more pure piety and devotional uprising of the soul in a poorly sung hymn than in one of the most artistically rendered, simply because the object of the hymn is ever present in the one case, and really forgotten in the other. If the best singers would but remember to whom their rich gift is to be offered, and to what influential work it may be turned by God's will, their songs would share the fervent spirit of that great Old Testament musician who exclaimed: "Let everything that hath breath praise the Lord!" We know of some musicians who make it a practice to say a brief prayer before taking their part in sacred services; and the custom is one which ought to be far more general than it is.

The Origin of the Name "Artemus Ward."

There has been not a little speculation as to how Brown came by his *nom de plume*, "Artemus Ward." Dr. Shattuck says, that having some confidential business with him during one of his last visits to Waterford, he took the occasion to inquire in particular about it. Brown said it was in this wise: While engaged at the *Plain-Dealer* office, in Cleveland, Ohio, he made the acquaintance of an eccentric old gentleman whose actual name was Artemus Ward, though assuming some more pretentious titles. This man was in the show business, having a few "wax figgers," birds, "snaix," and a kangaroo. While waiting on the printers for his bills he amused Brown by telling an endless number of anecdotes, all of which were duly treasured up. Among these were some of the incidents in Brown's article entitled "Edwin Forrest as Othello." He referred to the following as one of the contributions of the original Artemus Ward:

"Ed was actin' at Niblo's garding, but let that pars. I sot down in the pit, took out my spectacles and commenced perousin' the evenin's bill. * * * As I was perousin' the bill, a grave young man who sot near me axed me if I'd ever seen Forrest dance the 'Essence of Old Virginny.'

"'He's immense in that,' sed the young man. 'He also does a fair champion jig,' the young man continued, 'but his big thing is the 'Essense of Old Virginny.'

"Sez I:

"'Fair youth, do you know what I'd do with you if you was my sun?'

"'No,' sez he.

"'Wall,' sez I, 'I'd appint your funeral to-morrow arternoon, and the korps should be ready! You're too smart to live on this yearth.'"

The old man claimed himself to be the hero of this story. Brown, however, wanted the credit of correcting the spelling and of dressing the stories up in good literary style. Pleased with the name, he attached it to several of his comic productions, and finding that it took with the public, adopted "A Ward" as his own.—*Scribner.*

It was their first night aboard the steamer. "At last," he said, tenderly, "we are all alone out upon the deep waters of the dark blue sea, and your heart will always beat for me as it has beat in the past?" "My heart's all right," she answered, languidly, "but my stomach feels awful."

A Philadelphian has resolved to starve himself to death. He will engage board at a watering-place and never fee a waiter.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

Next Summer.

Beautiful things there are coming this way
Nearer and nearer, dear, every day—
Yes, closer and closer, my baby.

Mischievous showers and faint little smells
Of far-away flowers in far-away dells
Are coming in April, my baby.

Sly little blossoms that clamber along
Close to the ground till they grow big and strong
Are coming in May, little baby.

Roses and bees and a big yellow moon
Coming together in beautiful June,
In lovely midsummer, my baby.

Pretty red cherries, and bright little flies,
Twinkling and turning the fields into skies,
Will come in July, little baby.

Feathery clouds and long, still afternoons,
Scarce a leaf stirring, and birdies' soft croons
Are coming in August, my baby.

Glimpses of blue through the poppies and wheat,
And one little birthday on fast flying feet,
Will come in September, my baby.

—*Laura Ledyard, in Harper's Young People.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A robber's cave—A burglar's confession.

When things go to D K how C D they B come.

The material for good soldiers must be planted in drills.—*Picayune.*

Decisions in law suits are rendered the same as lard is rendered—by trying.—*Lowell Courier.*

A newsboy went into a cigar store on Galveston avenue and asked for a five-cent cigar, upon receiving which he bit off the end and lit it, throwing down a lead nickel. "Look here! it ain't good," said the tobacconist, examining the nickel. "I know it, but I'll smoke it, anyhow," responded the newsboy.—*Galveston News.*

"You ain't taking any stock in woman's love, eh?" "No," he answered, despondently, "it's all flummery." "Very strange," added his friend. "You didn't use to talk that way." "Perhaps not," he replied, "but I've been married nearly two years, and there are four pair of trousers hanging up in my closet waiting to be patched, and not a stitch taken in them yet."

Rhode Island papers are telling a very beautiful story of a clergyman who visited an insane asylum and was attacked by a maniac, but who broke into a song and sang it so sweetly and clearly that the lunatic was calmed. A Chicago man recently visited the Cook county insane asylum, and while there sang a song. Several of the inmates were so touched that they tried to escape.—*Chicago Tribune.*

He was an entire stranger to the girls present, and the boys were mean and would not introduce him. He finally plucked up courage and stepping up to a young lady requested the pleasure of her company for the next dance. She looked at him in surprise, and informed him that she had not the pleasure of his acquaintance. "Well," remarked he, "you don't take any more chances than I do."

It was the merry, merry house-cleaning time, and when he stepped airily out of bed in the morning he tried to hold both feet in the air at the same time, while he leaped from place to place and made remarks that were entirely inappropriate to any occasion. "Practicing for the circus?" asked the wife, from her place among the downy pillows, with illy-conceived sarcasm. "Oh, yes," he replied, "I'm just rehearsing my famous carpet tacked." And then his low, convulsive sobbing died away in muffled strains, like the last throbs of a heart breaking under the bedclothes.—*Hawkeye.*

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Although he had examined over one hundred hearts of children and grown-up people, Dr. Langier discovered blood-vessels in the heart valves in only one case, that of a woman of sixty, in whom they were evidently the result of a pathological process.

Geologists say that the immense delta of the Mississippi was manufactured by an ancient river of prodigious magnitude, which ran from Lake Michigan to the Gulf of Mexico, and flowed about three hundred feet below the present land level.

About 5,000 stars are visible to the naked eye. There are 18,000,000 stars in the Milky Way. Even the stars that we call fixed are in constant motion. Arcturus moves through space three times as fast as the earth, but

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1881.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

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FOR 1881.

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L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1881.

—The Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons will meet at Asheville on the 31st inst.

—The Greensboro District Conference of the Methodist E. Church will assemble at Kernersville, on the fifth Sunday in July.

—A State convention of the liquor dealers, and others opposed to the prohibition bill, will meet in Raleigh June 1st.

—The *Beacon*, the organ of the Greenbackers in this State, published at Greensboro, has suspended, temporarily, it says.

GRAND LODGE OF I. O. O. F.—The Grand Lodge of Old Fellows met in Goldsboro last week. The delegates from here were:

Salem Encampment—J. H. Masten; Winston Lodge—J. A. Robinson; Salem Lodge—H. T. Foucht.

—The American Medical Association convened in Richmond, Va., on the 5th inst., and adjourned on the 7th. Delegations from every State in the Union were present.

St. Paul, Minnesota, was elected as the next place of meeting.

—The Presbyterian Assembly, which meets at Buffalo on May 19, will have 560 members. It is said that the assembly is getting too large to transact business conveniently. The church has 177 presbyteries, 5044 ministers, 5,489 churches and 578,661 communicants.

—The foreigners are literally pouring upon our shores. If the thing keeps on the United States will contain more of foreign birth than natives. On Sunday over 6,000 landed at New York. There are large numbers of Germans and nearly all have some means. Ten steamers are expected this week.—*Star.*

Senators Conkling and Platt Resigned.

The long expected trouble between the New York Senators and the President, has resulted in the resignation of Senators Conkling and Platt. The announcement caused intense excitement in Washington and throughout New York. Here in the South, the excitement is not so high, though events are watched with the keenest interest: The certainty of Robertson's confirmation by the Senate caused the resignation, of which, event the President was previously advised. Some of the friends of the Senators think that the New York Legislature will re-elect both of the Senators, while others think that Conkling will make a canvass of the State and await the assembling of a new Legislature, to endorse his action by re-electing him. This is a bold and defiant game, and both wings of the Republican party seem to be determined to stick to their positions.

—From all accounts the President and the Senate have not been acting very harmoniously together. The Conkling wing of the party seem determined to show the administration no favors, notwithstanding the rebuke the President recently administered to Senator Conkling.

The following summary of a lengthy article which recently appeared in the New York *Herald*, the authorship of which is attributed to Conkling, will give the reader some idea of the state of affairs.

—The *Herald* of the 11th contained a five column article attacking Garfield in the interest of Conkling. To this Mr. Thomas M. Nichol the private secretary of Gen. Garfield, makes a short but sharp reply in the *Tribune*, showing that it was inspired by Conkling himself, perhaps written by him. The article directly charges General Garfield with being profuse of promises during the campaign, and even of going to New York in August on purpose to make promises. Mr. Nichol proceeds to give the inner history of the New York meeting, and says the purpose of General Garfield's attendance at that meeting was not to make pledges or conditions with Mr. Conkling, but to "thwart his treachery." In conclusion Mr. Nichol says: "Suppose all that is said about General Garfield's promises and pledges to be true; it only proves that Conkling and his followers were not willing to support a Republican ticket as loyal, honest Republicans should, but only on conditions—only for the honors and profits, the loaves and fishes. This is the self-confessed disgraceful story hatched out and told now after eight months of incubation, in such bombastic tones as only one man in the United States is master of.

—*News-Observer.*

—The North Carolina Lutheran Synod met at Tyro, Davidson county, recently, and reunited itself with the General Southern Synod, from which it withdrew about 8 years ago.

UNIVERSITY NORMAL SCHOOL OF 1881.—The School will begin June 16th next, and continue five weeks. Provision will be made as heretofore to defray travelling expenses of necessitous teachers. Application for such help should be made to President Battle, at Chapel Hill, who will also furnish any desired information. The Railroad Companies will grant reduced rates of fare. Those who wish to practice economy will be interested to know that Teachers have in many cases attended the School at an expense of only $5 or $6.

Trained experts will be on hand to show the best modes of teaching, and instructions of inestimable value will be given.

Those who desire to make arrangements as to board, &c., before leaving home, should write to W. A. Mickle, Chapel Hill. He is the business Agent.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The entire executive session of the Senate on Thursday afternoon was devoted to the further consideration of the nomination of Stanley Matthews as associate justice of the Supreme Court. The principal speakers were Senators Edmunds, David Davis, Logan and McMillan in opposition and Sherman, Pendleton and Beck in favor of it. At its conclusion a vote was taken on the motion to confirm and it was carried—yeas 22, nays 21.

The Baltimore *Sun*, (Dem.) says: "The main objection to Mr. Matthews was the fact that he has at various times been counsel for railroad corporations in important suits, and as a lawyer has committed himself to principles and doctrines which may be submitted to judicial determination when he is presiding in his circuit or sitting in the Supreme Court."

The Baltimore *Gazette*, (Dem.) says, in addition to the foregoing: "His record alone as one of the Southern "visiting statesmen," and in the disgraceful part he took in the great national fraud through which Mr. Hayes was seated in the presidential chair, should have been sufficient to have caused his rejection for any post of trust and honor."

The New York *Times*, (Rep.) says: "He owes his confirmation to democratic votes, and will take his seat on the bench under such a cloud of suspicion as to his character and affiliation as must greatly interfere with his usefulness."

—D. D. Reid, of Canada, one of the publishers of the interesting and valuable book for the centre table and library, is canvassing our town in behalf of his book. The book is all it claims to be, and gives in a convenient and brief scope of reading, that which cannot be found so well arranged elsewhere. See certificate below:

Having looked over the book entitled the "History of the Sea." I judge it to be a comprehensive statement of the interesting facts of voyage, and discovery and of general information on marine subjects, covering the whole history of the subject from the earliest ages to our own times. I doubt not that many readers will find it a valuable addition to their libraries.

EDWARD RONDTHALER, Pastor
Moravian Church, Salem, N. C.

From a cursory examination of this book, the "History of the Sea," I judge it to be quite full of valuable and entertaining information. On one point at least the reader will find the book useful as containing condensed accounts of all the important and celebrated voyages of discovery since the earliest times. The book is freely illustrated and will amply satisfy a leisure hour for many days.

F. H. JOHNSTON, Pastor
Presbyterian Church, Winston, N. C.

Goodrich's "History of the Sea" apparently deserves attention. Its chief value, I judge, lies in the fact that, putting things in a pleasant and popular way, it may excite such living interest in the subjects handled as will lead readers on to the thorough works of Maury and Carpenter.

WM. S. BYNUM, Pastor
Episcopal Church, Winston, N. C.

For the Press.

MESSRS EDITORS: It was the pleasure of the writer to witness the anniversary of Shady Mount Sunday Sunday School, on Saturday last. A large number of the friends of the Sunday school were present and encouraged the teachers and scholars. Mr. Bowles, the worthy Superintendent, invited all visiting schools to make themselves at home. The exercises were opened with singing by the School. Rev. J. C. Patterson, of Pleasant Fork Sunday School, prayed, followed by a hymn sung by the Sandy Ridge Sunday School; Wm. Mickey delivered the salutatory, in good style. A dialogue followed which was well given. Preston Snider, Misses Lucy and Adelia Byerly, Misses Ida Vaughn & Emma Mickey. Misses Emma Snider, Lillie Wear, Ella Krouse, George Mickey, Arthur Snider, John Snider, James Byerly and Samuel Snider, all recited well and reflected credit on themselves and teachers.

The afternoon exercises were principally singing and short addresses. All visiting officers of Sunday Schools were invited to seats on the rostrum.

R. B. Kerner, Esq., of Salem, was the orator of the day, and he did full justice to the subject, "rise and progress of the Sunday Schools." Mr. Kerner is well known as an able speaker, and on Saturday he gave one of his very best addresses. "It was good to be there" enjoying the freshness of the month of May, and the happy voices of the numerous children. May this and all other Sunday Schools continue to flourish.

S. A. H.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Richard A. Elmer, of New York, to be the second assistant Postmaster General; J. Henry Wilson, collector of customs for the District of Columbia; Albert L. Dow, United States consul at Aleppo, India; Sidney W. Cooper, United States consul at Guttenburg, Germany; Ernest Loppenhein, United States consul at Cadiz, Spain; McWalter B. Noyes, United States consul at Venice, Italy; Thanes M. Eder, United States consul at Guyaquil, South America; Albert Rhoades, United States consul at Rouen, France, and John A. Halberman to be consul general at Bangkok, Siam.

—A great fire in Nashville, Tenn., on the 17th, instant, destroyed over $500,000,000 worth of Property. The Western Union Telegraph Office, was one of first destroyed and for some time no dispatches could be sent. Portions of four squares were burnt.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 12.—The river Dwina, at Archangel, has flooded a great part of that town, causing much distress.

To-day's papers are full of accounts of anti-Jewish riots in the south and southwest. There was a two days' riot at Beresowka. Shops were pillaged and 3 houses burned. There was a serious encounter between the peasants and villiage authorities at Victorowk, in the southwest of Odessa, owing to the authorities trying to recover stolen property. Troops were dispatched there, and there have been 180 arrests. The municipal council is deliberating with closed doors on measures to prevent further disturbances. The chief ringleaders were strangers from the north. Two special trains of refugee Jews have arrived at Berdiskeff. Four hundred persons have been arrested at Balta, where proclamations have been issued inciting the Christian inhabitants against the Jews.

—A Cheyenne dispatch says six more companies of cavalry have been ordered to White River. Trouble with the Utes is anticipated, and the Government purposes to overawe or crush out the Indian at the start.

Secretary Windom's Speech.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The twenty-third annual banguet of the Chambers of Commerce took place Tuesday evening at Delmonico's. Secretary Windom made a speech, in which he said that Congress adjourned without passing a funding bill. It was decided to get along without an extra session and yet meet the emergency. "The plan adopted," he said, "was a selfacting policy, and I am happy to announce its success. Holders of the bonds were given the right to accept by May 10 a three and a half per cent. bond and offered $144,000,000. Notice has been received for the continuance of about $1,7000,000 more, making probably 170,000,000 received or heard from, leaving only $25,000,000 of $195,000,000. The business of the country has not been disarranged and it has cost the government $2,000 to do it."

Mr. Windom continued: "There ought to be a new department formed by this government. I should be very glad to see a Department of Industry and of Commerce. It should embrace agriculture, commerce, home and foreign manufacturing and mining."

—A Statue of "Stonewall" Jackson, which surmounts "the tomb of the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia," in New Orleans, was unveiled May 10th, in the presence of several thousand citizens and visitors. The ceremonies consisted of an invocation by the Rev. Dr. Hurbert, chaplain, the unveiling of the monument and presentation of the monument and tomb by the committee and reception of the same through the president of the association, J. K. Richardson, the reading of a poem written for the occasion by Mrs. M. A. Townsend and an address by General Fitzhugh Lee. The widow and daughter of General Jackson were present. At the conclusion of the ceremenies Mr. Jefferson Davis, "in response to repeated calls to the stand, was enthusiastically cheered" and made a brief address.

—The third annual Sunday School Convention will be held at Toronto, Canada, on the 22d, 23rd and 24th of June, next. Each State and Territory in the United States is entitled to send delegates equal to twice the number of their Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, and in order to have all parts of each State represented, it is recommended that each Congressional district send a delegate, with credentials from the Sunday School Association of his State.

The Executive Committee report hotel fare in Toronto at from $1.50 to $2.00 per day. The hotels are all quoted as excellent, and will supply every comfort and luxury.

—At the approaching centennial at Yorktown, General Johnstone Jones, of North Carolina, will wear a sword—a genuine Toleda blade—presented by Charles 111., King of Spain, to George Washington, and by him given to General Jones' grandfather, who was an aide to General Lafayette during the Revolutionary war, and was present at the Yorktown surrender. It was also worn by General Jones' father, Cadwallader Jones, the third of that name in the direct line of descent, as Colonel of the Twelfth South Carolina Regiment, in the late war.

Patriot.

"Women Never Think.

If the crabbed old batchelor who uttered this sentiment could but witness the intense thought, deep study and thorough investigation of women in determining the best medicines to keep their families well, and would note their sagacity and wisdom in selecting Hop Bitters as the best, and demonstrating it by keeping their families in perpetual health, at a mere nominal expense, he would be forced to acknowledge that such sentiments are baseless and false.—*Picayune.*

LINCOLN SUPERIOR COURT—IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Spring Term of Superior Court for Lincoln was held the 4th week in April—Judge Eure presiding, and Major Montgomery Solicitor.

An important question was raised in a case before the Court for an affray or assault and battery. Judge Schenck, attorney for the defendant, raised the point that his client could not be again tried by any Court after he had been convicted by a Magistrate and sentenced to pay a fine or pay the costs—that the plaintiff (the man who was whipped or injured by the defendent) had no right to appeal to the Superior Court from the decision of the Magistrate—that only the defendant (being the one fined or punished) could appeal, and that the action of a Magistrate in such cases was final; and further, that no man could be tried, convicted and punished the second time for the same offence. Judge Eure decided in favor of the points raised by Judge Schenck, and the indictment was quashed.

Since hearing of the decision in the above case, we learn that at the last term of Mecklenburg Inferior Court the presiding Justice made a similar decision.

The decisions, which are held to be correct by most of the lawyers in this section, will have the effect of greatly relieving the State Dockets in the Superior and Inferior Courts.

Charlotte Democrat:

Cowpens Centennial.

The Charlotte *Observer* contains a lengthy and very interesting account of the celebration of Cowpens Centennial at Spartanburg, S. C., last week: The ceremonies began at 10 o'clock a. m. The military display was a special feature of the ocasion. At 11 o'clock, Senator Wade Hampton approached the grand stand, when immediately the spacious square, containing about five acres, was crowded to suffocation. * *

Mr. W. A. Courtney, Mayor of Charleston, and chairman of the Cowpens centennial committee, then in a formal speech, and pointing to the statue on the right of the stand, announced that the committee in completing it had performed the function for which it had been organized, and, in turning the workmanship over into the hands of his Excellency, Governor Johnston Hagood, on behalf of the committee, as he now proposed to do, he at once signified the attaining of this end and the terminiation of the committee's existence.

Gov. Hagood assumed the charge, making an appropriate response, and the orations of the day were then proceeded with.

Senator Wade Hampton, representing Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, was the first speaker. At the conclusion of his speech said he had a message to deliver to his auditors from the President of the United States. On his leaving Washington President Garfield said to him: "Express to the people of South Carolina my profound regret that owing to a press of business and the indisposition of his wife he could not meet with them on this interesting occasion. Of all the promised occasions of the year he had most fondly looked forward to an anticipation in the Cowpens Centennial, and his sorrow was great to discover, at the last moment, that he would be obliged to forego the pleasure. He requested as a special favor that they should not neglect to invite him to be present upon the first future occasion of the kind, and he would make every effort to reciprocate it in person." Senator Hampton said for his part, and, he hoped, in their behalf also, he would bid him a hearty welcome whenever he should see fit to come among them. This sentiment was responded to by three hearty cheers for the President of the United States by the assemblage.

Senator Hampton was followed by Thos. Wentworth Higginson, of Massachusetts, representing New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and the latter in turn, by Senator Wm. H. Francis, of New Jersey, representing the middle States.

The speeches were all in the best spirit, and, what is, perhaps, rarer, were sufficiently brief.

At the conclusion of the speeches a number of charming young ladies, descendants from the heroes of Cowpens, were escorted by the Washington Light Infantry band, playing a lively air, to the steps of the monument, which they ascended and stationed themselves around the summit of the base preparatory to the ceremony of the unveiling. When the signal was given the skeleton framework supporting the United States flags enshrouding the statue was pulled away by means of ropes in the hands of the young ladies and reveal in a striking manner the bold clear outlines of the bronze conterfeit of General Daniel Morgan, the untutored backwoods warrior. The was greeted with a shout of involuntary surprise. * * *

HORRIBLE AFFAIR IN IREDELL.—Intelligence of an occurrence at once comical and tragical, comes from Union Grove township, in the extreme northern part of Iredell county. One day last week a youth of the name of John Brown, aged 20 or 21 years, with a view to breaking a little nephew of the habit of eating dirt, which he had unhappily contracted, took him out to a tree and told him of his purpose to hang him for his vile habit. He accordingly tied a rope around his neck, and swung him up to a limb. After letting him hang awhile, for the purpose of frightening him thoroughly, he cut the child down, but unfortunately the experiment had been carried too far. The same night the child died. No one ascribes to the uncle any criminal purpose, and he has not been taken into custody.—*Landmark.*

—Thousands have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for rheumatism after all other remedies had failed and have experienced instant relief. See the advertisement.

—Eight murders at Cedar Mills, Texas, within a year.

STATE ITEMS.

ON TO DUCKTOWN.—Maj. Wilson has advertised for laborers (at $1 per day) to work on the Western N. C. Railroad in the direction of Ducktown. This looks a little like business, and is in accordance with the recent instructions given by the Board of Directors to push forward the work.—*Asheville Citizen.*

—The Commissioners of Granville county have concluded, after mature deliberation and a great deal of persuasion, to grant license to liquor dealers who may apply, while at the same time they go to the full extent of the law in taxing the dealer. This will virtually dry up all the country grop-shops, for they do not generally have more than fifty or seventy-five dollars invested in the "creetur," while this will make it necessary for them to make an outlay of one hundred and twenty dollars to the State and county in cash, twenty-five dollars United States revenue tax, and then ten per cent. on their purchases.—*News-Observer.*

THE STATE SERVICE UNIFORM.—A specimen of the new "State Service" uniform for the State Guard has been received. In design and execution it is admirable. This dress will be worn at Yorktown, and at all times when bodies of troops are assembled. The coat is an admirably shaped sack of cadet gray cloth, cut square in front, with five North Carolina buttons. On each sleeve are two small buttons, and the cuffs are outlined with light blue cord. The collar is piped with light blue cord. The trousers are of sky-blue cloth. The cap is of dark blue, with crossed rifles, regimental number and company letter in front.—*News-Observer.*

—Charlotte *Observer:* It is reported that the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad has been leased by the Richmond and Danville at an annual rental of $50,000. It is predicted that the Spartanburg and Asheville, with the Knoxville and Cincinnati connections, will, perhaps, be the next pass into the control of the Richmond and Danville.

—A Boston company, which is represented at Salisbury by a Mr. Floyd, has purchased the Ritchie mine, and will supply it with milling machinery for its extensive working.—The Dunn's Mountain company is rapidly pushing the work at that mine to completion, and will have the finest mining plant in Rowan county. It is said that this company has superior machinery, and that it has been put up in the very best manner.—It is stated that the work on the Yadkin River is making highly satisfactory progress. Capt. James, the United States engineer in charge, is on the grounds. The engines, dredging machines, two Rand rock drills, and other necessary machinery, has been purchased. The floats are built, and the machinery will be set up as soon as it is received.

N. C. UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.—Exercises June 1st and 2nd. Address before the Literary Societies by Hon. M. M. Ransom; Baccalaureate Sermon by Rev. W. P. Harrison, D. D., of Washington City, Chaplain of the late House of Representatives.

The College Orators are T. W. Mayhew, A. S. Grandy, J. R. Uzzell, of the Phi. Society: and Ed. A. Alderman, E. T. Greenlee, T. M Vance, of the Di. Society.

Marshals—E. McIver, chief; R. S. White, L. L. Sasser, M. M. Ferguson, of the Phi. Society; and G. W. Whitsett, J. T. Strayhorn, C. T. Alexander, of the Di. Society.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—The Catalogue of Davidson College for 1880–'81 shows that 117 students were in attendance during the past collegiate year—57 of whom were from North Carolina, and 41 from South Carolina—the balance (17) from six other Southern States, and 1 from Missouri and 1 from Asia.

Commencement Day this year is the 16th of June. Hon. M. W. Ransom will deliver the annual Address, and we are sure those who visit Davidson this year will enjoy the occasion.

The Address before the Alumni Association is to be delivered by W. H. Stewart, Esq., of South Carolina.

Charlotte Democrat.

—The result of election has proved to be a grand success but not more so than Kendall's Spavin Cure is proved to be every day. See the advertisement.

The Plague at Bagdad.

New York Herald.

The cable announcement that the Turkish government had forbidden the Turkish newspapers to publish reports of the Bagdad plague, which continues to be unfavorable, reveals the horror of a calamity which the outside world little suspects. It seems probable that the ravages of this dread disease in the land which was the cradle of the human race, have but fairly commenced, and we shall not be unprepared for startling intelligence of its progress. The plague of 1831 did not set in at Bagdad till near the close of March, and even as late as the 14th of April that year the deaths were not more than 150 a day. But this mortality was nothing compared with what followed. Defying not only all curative but alleviative medical treatment it make rapid strides, and by April 10th the daily mortality rose to 4,000 or more, and by the 20th had doubled this rate in a population not exceeding 80,000 of which nearly one-half, it was estimated, had fled the limits of the city. In that month alone not less than 30,000 souls perished from this scourge. The inundation of the Tigris at the end of the month, according to an eye witness, "swept away seven thousand houses, burying the sick, the dying and the dead, with many in health, in one common grave." It was only with the cessation of the spring rains in May and the arrival of clear weather that either the pestilence or the flood was stayed or food could be gotten into the city.

The worst of the present visitation has, therefore, in all probability yet to come or to be reported. In a short time the far-famed scorching summer of Bagdad, in which Sir Henry Rawlinson says the thermometer occasionally mounts to 122 degrees, will add its terrors to the scene of the plague's devastations, the population of which is reckoned at one hundred and fifty thousand. Unless the plague should prove remarkably mild and tractable its victims will be more numerous than those of the earthquake at Chios, whose sufferings have awakened so much sympathy in this country and elsewhere. But the porte's suppression of the news of the Bagdad calamity seems the height of folly and calculated to rob the plague-smitten districts of the sympathy and succor which the outside world would extend to it, even if its own government is too heartless to relieve it.

The New Revenue Law.

From the Revenue Act for 1881, passed at the late session of the N. C., Legislature, we copy portions relating to the tax on merchants, peddlers, drummers, express and telegraph companies:

Sec. 15. On every commission merchant or agent, or dealer, buying or selling for another, one per centum on his commissions; Provided, That when spirituous, vinous or malt liquors are sold by commission merchants or agents, they shall pay a tax of five per centum on their sales of said liquors.

Sec. 17. Every merchant, jeweller, grocer, druggist, and every other dealer, who shall buy and sell goods, wares, or merchandize, of whatever name or description, except such as are specially taxed elsewhere in this act, shall in addition to his ad valorem tax on his stock, pay as a license tax, one-tenth of one per centum on the total amount of purchases in or out of the State, except purchases of farm products from the producer, for cash or on credit, whether such persons herein mentioned shall purchase as principal or through an agent or commission merchant. Every person mentioned in this section shall, within ten days after the first day of January and July in each year, deliver to the Register of Deeds a sworn statement of the total amount of his purchases for the preceding six months, ending on the thirty-first day of December, or the thirtieth of June. The Sheriff shall require every transient dealer to furnish him with a statement of his purchases as often as may be necessary to secure the immediate payment of the tax on said purchases, and the Sheriff shall collect said tax without delay. The Sheriff shall furnish the statement to the Register of Deeds who shall record the same in the book kept as required in this section. * * * The Register of Deeds shall have power to require the merchant making his statement to submit his books for examination to him; and every merchant failing to render such list or refusing on demand to submit his books for such examination, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not more than fifty dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days. It shall further be the duty of the Register of Deeds to prosecute every merchant, refusing as aforesaid, to the end of obtaining such information, and compelling payment of the proper tax.

Sec. 18. Every person who, as principal or agent, peddles goods, wares or merchandise of whatever name or description, either by land or water, whether such person shall travel on foot, or with a conveyance, or otherwise, shall apply to the Sheriff of the county in which he proposes to peddle, for a license, and the Sheriff shall issue the license upon the payment of a tax of ten dollars, said license to expire at the end of twelve months from its date. The license issued as above provided shall not be valid until the same shall have been exhibited to, and countersigned by the Register of Deeds of the county, by whom a permanent record of all such licenses shall be kept: Provided, That every person, company, or manufacturer who shall sell or offer for sale any sewing machines in this State shall first pay to the State Treasurer a license tax of two hundred dollars annually on the machines of each manufacturer. Any merchant, dealer or agent, selling sewing machines otherwise than is provided in this section, shall pay a tax of ten dollars in each county. The following restrictions and exceptions shall be made: That not more than one person shall peddle under the license (except as to peddlers of sewing machines, whose State license shall not restrict the number of agents employed.) The license issued by the State Treasurer under this section shall not be taxed by any county or municipal government. That nothing in this section contained shall prevent any person freely selling live stock, except such as are taxed in section thirteen of this schedule, vegetables, chesnuts, peanuts, fruits or other products of the farm or dairy, oysters, fish, books, charts, maps, or printed music. That nothing herein contained shall release peddlers from paying the tax imposed in this act on persons who deal in the same species of merchandise, which tax shall be collected or received in the same manner as in the case of other merchants and traders: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so constructed as to require a tax to be paid by any person, other than merchants and peddlers, for bartering cotton, iron, earthenware, yarns, tobacco, salt, and heavy cotton domestic, tinware, and barterers of their own manufacture. That it shall be the duty of every person who peddles goods, wares, merchandise, drugs, nostrums or medicines, and of whom a license for that purpose is required by law, upon demand of any Contable or any Justice of the Peace of any Township in which he shall vend or offer to vend such commodities, to exhibit his license to such Constable or Justice of the Peace; and upon failure to do so, every such peddler shall be presumed to be peddling without license, and shall be arrested and held to answer the charge; and it shall be the duty of all Constables and Justices of the Peace to arrest all persons peddling without the license required by law and to hold them to answer: Provided, That the county Commissioners shall have power, at their discretion, to exempt from the operation of this section any poor, infirm person, who has no other means of support.

Sec. 19. Every person acting as a drummer in his own behalf or as agent for another person, or firm, who shall sell or attempt to sell goods, wares or merchandise, of any description, by wholesale, with or without samples, shall, before soliciting orders or making any such sale, obtain a license to sell one year from the State Treasurer, by paying said Treasurer an annual tax of $100, and shall be exempt from any other tax, either State, county or municipal. But any dealer, whether as principal or agent, when such articles are sold by retail (by sample or otherwise,) in this State, shall be considered a peddler, and as such shall be subject to the same tax and under the same provisions as peddlers are in section eighteen of this schedule; Provided, That the tax on each license for selling or offering to sell any spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors in the manner prescribed in this section, shall be two hundred dollars, and no tax on said license shall be imposed by any county or municipal government: Provided, This act shall not apply to any person who sells only wines of his own manufacture. Any person violating the provisions of this paragraph shall be fined not exceeding $50 or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, and shall forfeit and pay besides $200 to the Sheriff, to be collected by distress or otherwise, one-half of which shall be accounted for as other taxes, the other half to the use of the informer and the Sheriff equally, and it shall be the duty of all county and Township bonded officers to prosecute for penalties under this section.

Sec. 20. Every company of gypsies, or strolling company of persons who make a support by pretending to tell fortunes, fifty dollars for each county in which they offer to practice any of their craft, recoverable out of any property belonging to any of the company. But nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to exempt them from indictment or penalties imposed by law.

Sec. 21. On every itinerant who deals in or puts up lightning rods, fifteen dollars annually, for each county in which he carries on business.

Sec. 22. On every itinerant person or company peddling stoves, fifty dollars annually on each wagon (if wagons are used) in each county where he or they may peddle. If wagons are not used, the tax shall be paid on each agent.

Sec. 23. The taxes on insurance companies shall be as prescribed in the insurance laws of this State. * * *

Sec. 28. Every person required in this act to pay a tax on receipts or sales, shall list on oath to the Register of Deeds, on the first day of January and July in each year, the amount of receipts or sales for the preceding six months; and the Register of Deeds shall keep a record of the same in a book kept for that purpose. The Register of Deeds shall, within ten days after the lists are given in, furnish the Sheriff with a copy of said list, and the Sheriff shall immediately proceed to collect the taxes imposed upon the copy of list furnished him. Any person failing to list his receipts or sales so required in this section, shall be subject to a double tax, to be charged against him by the Register of Deeds and collected by the Sheriff; and it shall be the duty of the Sheriff to report all persons to the Register of Deeds who fail to list as is required by law. The Register of Deeds shall have the same power to compel such persons to submit their books for inspection as is conferred upon him in section seventeen of this act in respect to merchants, etc., and the same penalties prescribed in said section seventeen of this act are hereby imposed for refusal on the part of any person referred to in this section to submit his books when demanded.

Sec. 29. Any person desiring to engage in any trade, profession or business taxed by this act, except such as are otherwise provided for in this act, shall make application to the Sheriff, stating the character of the trade, profession or business, and the place at which he proposes to conduct the same. The Sheriff shall grant the license, giving the person to whom it is issued, the right to conduct the trade, profession or business therein specified, in that county and no other, unless the law imposing the tax shall otherwise direct, until the first day of January next ensuing.

Every express company shall make return to the Public Treasurer on or before the first Monday in January, April, July and October in each year, of the entire gross earnings of each company within the State of North Carolina, during the three months next preceding. The said reports shall be verified by the oath of the chief officer of the company, or agent of the company, at its principal office in this State. The said company shall, on or before the third Monday of each of the said months, pay on the gross receipts two per centum for each three months, and for failure to make such report, or pay such tax, the company shall pay a penalty of two thousand dollars, to be collected by the Sheriff as the Public Treasurer may designate, by distress or otherwise.

Every telegraph company doing business in this State shall, at the time and in the same manner prescribed in the preceding section, make report of the entire receipts of said company within this State, and pay to the Public Treasurer two per cent for each three months, and in case of default of such report and payment, the company shall pay a penalty of one thousand dollars, to be collected by such Sheriff as the Public Treasurer shall designate, by distress or otherwise.

Preceding sections tax traveling theatrical companies $5 on each exhibition; concerts, musical entertainments or lectures $3, unless given for religious or charitable purposes; circus or menagerie $100 for each day, and $10 for each side show; gift enterprises or any person or establishment offering a gift or prize to induce purchases, $25 and one per cent on gross receipts; billiard saloons $20 on each table; bowling alley or any table or stand for game or play, $20; on the gross receipts of hotels, boarding houses, restaurants and eating houses, one-half of one per cent; on public ferries, toll gates and bridges $5 and one-half of one per cent on gross receipts; on keepers of horses or mules for hire, with or without vehicles, $2 per annum for each horse or mule; on buyers or sellers of horses or mules as a business $5 for each county in which the business is carried on; on hog drovers $5 for each county, not to apply to persons who sell stock raised by themselves; on every itinerant dentist, medical practitioner, portrait painter or daguerrean artist, $5 for each county he operates in; on every itinerant dealer in prize photographs or prizes of any kind $100 for each county; on every sleeping car used on any Railroad in this State $50 per annum; on each marriage license $1 and 50 cents fee to the Register; on the use of a notary public seal 25 cents.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat, (white) per bush	$1 30 to	$1 50
Wheat, (red) " "	1 15 to	1 30
Corn, per bushel,	60 to	65
Oats, " "	50 to	60
Rye, " "	90 to	1 00
Barley, per bush,	00 to	00
Flour, per hundred,	3 00 to	3 75
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	00 to	00
Peas, (white,) " "	00 to	00
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to	00
Beans, (white,)" "	00 to	00
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 to	00
Pork,	6 to	7
Country Meat, (hog round,)	8 to	09
" Hams	10 to	12
Green Apples per bushel,	00 to	0 00
Eggs, per dozen,	10 to	00
Butter, per pound,	15 to	20
Tallow, " "	5 to	0
Beeswax " "	20 to	20
Flax Seed, per bushel,	80 to	0 90
Potatoes, Irish, per bush.	60 to	0 75
Potatoes, sweet, " "	50 to	75
Cabbage, per pound,	1½ to	2
Chickens, per dozen,	1 50 to	2 00
Hay, per hundred,	50 to	55
Fodder, per hundred bdls,	00 to	00
Shucks, per hundred lbs,	00 to	00
Blackberries,	0 to	00
Whortlleberries	0 to	00
Dried Cherries	0 to	00
Dried Apples	0 to	00

Winston Tobacco Market.

[CORRECTED BY A. B. GORRELL.]

Lugs Common Green	3 00 to 3 75
" " Red	4 00 to 4 50
" Good	4 75 to 6 00
Smokers, common red	4 50 to 5 50
" " bright	6 00 to 7 00
" good	7 50 to 9 00
" fine	9 50 to 11 00
" fancy	12 00 to 15 00
Cutters, thin, bright leaf	10 00 to 16 00
Leaf, common green	5 00 to 6 50
" " red	6 00 to 8 00
" good, waxy red	9 00 to 12 00
Wrappers Common dark	7 00 to 10 00
" Good, red	10 00 to 14 00
" com., mahoghany,	12 00 to 15 00
" good, rich, "	16 00 to 20 00
" fine	25 00 to 40 00
" common bright	15 00 to 18 00
" good	25 00 to 35 00
" fine	40 00 to 45 00
" fancy	50 00 to 55 00 to 60 00
Good, rich, sweet, colory fillers	11 00 to 16 00

FOR SALE Double Buggy and Harness. Enquire at SALEM BOOK STORE.

—BLANK BOOKS at the Salem Book Store.

CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, Jan. 23, 1881.	No. 47 Daily.	No. 43. Daily.	No. 41. Daily ex. Sun
Leave Charlotte	8 35 a m	3 38 p m	6 30 a m
" Salisbury	5 51 a m	5 40 p m	10 20 p m
" High Point	7 25 a m	7 02 p m	2 30 p m
Arrive Greensboro	7 58 a m	7 35 p m	3 05 p m
Leave Greensboro	9 55 a m		3 50 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	12 04 a m		5 06 p m
" Durham	12 43 p m		11 05 p m
" Raleigh	1 55 p m		11 55 a m
Leave	4 00 p m	6 00 a m	3 05 a m
Arrive Goldsboro	6 30 p m	9 40 a m	

No. 47.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina daily except Sundays. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 43.—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, Jan. 23, 188:.	No. 48. Daily.	No. 42. Daily.	No. 40. Daily ex. Sun
Leave Goldsboro	9 50 a m	6 40 p m	
Arrive Raleigh	12 00 p m	10 30 p m	
Leave "	12 10 p m		6 30 a m
Arrive Durham	4 30 p m		8 55 a m
" Hillsboro	5 13 p m		10 30 a m
" Greensboro	7 25 p m		2 10 p m
Leave "	8 40 p m	10 05 a m	
Arrive High Point	9 45 p m	10 57 a m	
" Salisbury	10 40 p m	11 52 a m	
" Charlotte	12 25 a m	1 47 p m	

No 48.—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch, at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west.

No. 42.—Connectsat Air-Line Junc. with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and South-East.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily except Sunday		9 45 p m
Arrive Kernersville "	"	10 25 p m
Arrive Salem	"	11 45 p m
Leave Salem	"	5 30 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	6 30 p m
Arrive Greensboro	"	7 30 p m

Connecting at Greensboro with Trains on R. & D. and N. C. Railroads.

Sleep'g Cars Without Change,

Run both ways with Trains Nos. 48 and 47, between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and between Greensboro and Augusta; and on Trains Nos. 42 and 45 between Boston and Savannah.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh,

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1881.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Special Notice.—Persons wishing to have printing well done, will please call at the PRESS office. We can print as *cheap* as the *cheapest*.

CLUBBING.

Clubs of the PRESS and GOOD LITERATURE one year for $1.75. This is the best offer yet made, and will give you a weekly nearly as large as the PRESS. In short, two papers every week for $1.75, cash in advance.

WANTED.

A good, sober and reliable Harness maker can find employment by applying to S. A. VEACH,
May 19, 1881. Salem, N. C.

—Elm Street Public School will close on Friday next.

—Austen Yates is spending a few days with his parents, at the Salem Hotel.

—Lewis' White Lead at GRAY & MARTIN'S.

—We had refreshing rains last Friday and Saturday nights.

—Hon. Lewis Hanes was at Salem Hotel on Tuesday and Wednesday last.

—Paints and Oils, a full line at GRAY & MARTIN'S.

—Thanks to Isaac Hauser for a lot of nice strawberries, the first of the season.

—A scissor and knife grinder was one of the attractions about Winston, on Monday.

—Call at H. W. FRIES Store for gentlemens' Fine Shoes.

—Isam Osborn had two of his fingers nearly severed by a circular saw in Davie County.

—Two persons were baptized by immersion, in Belo's pond, by Rev. H. A. Brown, on Sunday the 9th.

—Lithia Water for sale by the gallon at GRAY & MARTIN'S.

—The recent memorial services, wherever held, are said to have been more than usually interesting.

—The prospect for a good wheat crop is represented to be better than it has been for years, every where.

—For your spring supply of Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Shoes, go to H. W. FRIES'.

F. T. Baldwin, will deliver the literary address at Fork Academy, Davie County, commencement.

—George B. Everitt, the newly appointed Revenue Collector, is boarding at the Salem Hotel for a few weeks

—Lamps and all Lamp Goods at GRAY & MARTIN'S DRUG STORE.

—Emil A. DeSchweinitz is at home for the summer. He will take charge of the books and management of the Salem Tan Yard.

—The many friends of Samuel C. Lemly, U. S. N., will be glad to hear that he has safely arrived at Yokahama, Japan. We hope soon to hear from him.

—GRAY & MARTIN, Druggists, succeed MONTAGUE & GRAY and GRAY & WILSON.

—Junius Kimel's horse ran away with him while plowing, a few days since. A good line would have held the horse to his work, but unfortunately *June's* line broke.

—The Steiner homestead, recently purchased by Wm. Dettmar, is undergoing repairs. The Van Vleck homestead has also undergone repairs.

—Those wishing to try our Teas can obtain samples free.
GRAY & MARTIN.

—The old paper mulberry tree in the Salem Hotel yard, which for many summers afforded a pleasant shade over our office, succumbed to the severe cold of the past winter, and is all dead save its trunk.

—The first Promenade Concert of the season will be given by the Salem Amateur Band, on Saturday night, 21st inst. Refreshments to be had at the tables. Proceeds for benefit of the Band. All are respectfully invited.

—Fullest line of Toilet Articles and Perfumery in the towns at GRAY & MARTIN'S DRUG STORE.

—An entertainment will be given in the colored Moravian Church, on Thursday evening next at 7½ o'clock, consisting of Vocal Music, Recitations and a series of Tableaux. The public are invited to attend.

—Our young friend, E. W. Meller, of the firm of Meller & Son, confectioners, in this place, has thanks for the "set up" to a saucer of his famous ice cream. Ed. will keep the best of cream on hand during the summer, and "don't you forget it" young men; remember the girls all like it.

FINE SHOES.

Just received the largest stock of FINE SHOES, ever brought to this market,—all Ziegler Brothers manufacture.

Also a large line of Carpet samples.
H. W. FRIES.

—The collections for the building of the new Moravian chapel, named "Providence," in the Belew's Creek neighborhood, amounted to $125. Messrs. Fishel and Woosely, licentiates, have charge of the mission. Rev. R. P. Lineback, of Bethania, visiting pastor.

— —— Miller, (col.), while leaving Noah Kimel's farm, where he had purchased some hogs, had the misfortune to be thrown from the wagon, breaking his arm. The cause of the trouble was *bad harness*.

MORAL.—Always mend your harness in time, thus preventing accidents.

—Winston Public School closed on Monday last, after a session of eight and a half months. Number of enrolled pupils 120, with a good average attendance. Mr. Messer has had charge of this school for the past seven years, and is well qualified for his work. During these years over three hundred and fifty different scholars have attended the school.

Wm. H. Hall, of our town, exhibited to us some cochineal bugs, sent to Miss Spaugh, by her sister in the Southern part of Texas, near San Diego, a United States Military post. The bugs were lively and full of color, and quite interesting. This is the insect which is marketed in a dry state and used to color the brilliant scarlet stripes on candies, etc.

—The heated term only lasted a few days, during the past week. The thermometer ranged up into the nineties.

—Superior Court commenced on Monday, his Honor, Judge Seymour, presiding. Up to going to press on Wednesday evening, nothing of importance was done. The following is the Grand Jury:

Chas. Rothrock, Foreman; Lewis Kimel, T. L. Boyles, Jno. N. Stockton, Isaac Reich, Jno. N. Hester, O. L. Pegg, A. E. Shore, C. F. Stockton, Jno. H. Tise, A. G. Hough, David Shields, Oharles E. Steiner, Eli Weavil, L. E. Griffith, T. W. Reynolds, Geo. Harper, Joseph Whicker, A. H. Morris.

—Internal Revenue Collections, Fifth District, for the week ending Saturday, May 7, 1881:—

Monday.	$2,895 78
Tuesday.	3,609 08
Wednesday	1,900 66
Thursday	2,226 84
Friday	2,543 24
Saturday	1,446 96
Total.	$14,622 56

Calisthenics and Kindergarten at the Academy.

The Kindergarten class of the Academy gave an exhibition two nights last week, to a large number of relatives and friends of the pupils. The exercises were under the direction of Miss Carrie Patterson, who also brought out her young ladies in their Calisthenic drill. The exhibition closing with the fascinating parade of the Fan Brigade, a company of twelve young ladies, in fancy dress, in the style of by-gone times. A display was also made of the work of the Kindergarten class, in their studies in color, form and modeling.

The performances were interesting from first to last. The little folks went through their part of the programme with great ease and self-possession. The Calisthenic exercises were a special feature, and gave occasion for much favorable comment on the good bearing of the young ladies, the accuracy and uniformity of their drill, and the interest which they all displayed in their work; whilst the general appearance of the class in their very pretty and becoming uniform, was very striking. The "Fan Brigade" called out strong expression of delight, and won a rousing *encore* on both evenings. We cannot undertake to describe the varying costumes, but must content ourselves with saying that all seemed to look their best, and their appearance was charming. Miss Patterson deserves credit for the success of the evening's exhibition, upon which it was evident that she had bestowed much labor and care.

NOTICE.

LIST YOUR TAXES.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving the lists of all Real Estate and Personal Property, which each Tax-payer shall own on the 1st day of June, 1881, in the Winston Township, when and where all taxpayers are respectfully notified to return their lists, according to the Revenue Law of North Carolina, to-wit:

At the Court House in Winston, Wednesday, June 1st, Thursday, 2nd, Friday, 3rd, Saturday, 4th, Monday, 6th, Tuesday, 7th,

At Cool Spring School-House, Wednesday, 8th,

At Butner's Hotel, Salem, Thursday, 9th.

At Town Hall, Salem, Friday, 10th.

All tax-payers within said Township failing to return their lists within the first 20 days of June, will subject themselves to the pains and penalties imposed by law.

N. S. COOK.
Tax Lister for Winston Township.

SOUTH FORK TOWNSHIP.—John Boyer, tax lister, will attend at the following places to list the taxable property in South Fork township:

Flat Rock School House, June 1; Wm. Staffords, June 2; James Griffith's Shop, June 3; Wm. Bodford, June 4; and at Winston, June 6.

BROADBAY TOWNSHIP.—Charles Rothrock, tax lister, will attend at the following places to list the taxable property of Broadbay township. Hopewell School House, June 1; Lowder's School House, June 2; Nissen's, Waughtown, 3; Sarah Clinard's June 4.

—In Abbott's Creek Township—*Davidson County*, Jacob Yokeley, Esq., will list the taxables at the following places: Piney Grove, June 2; Craven's School House, June 3; J. M. Raper's Store, June 4; J. Yokley, on June 6.

State Board of Medical Examiners.

The Board of Medical Examiners of the State of North Carolina, will meet in Asheville, N. C., on Monday, May 30th, 1881.

Without a license from this Board, no physician can collect his fees by law, who commenced practice in this State after the 15th of April, 1859.

HENRY T. BAHNSON, M. D.,
Sec'y Board of Med. Ex'rs, N. C.

KERNERSVILLE LETTER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have been casting about for several weeks in order to get hold of something to make up a letter but the material is "mighty" scarce.

Mr. J. J. Kerner is at work finishing up "Reuben Rink's" Cosmopolitan building, and when he gets it done it will be an affair not to be sneezed at.

Mrs. Ella Shore is here just now, on a visit, before assuming the responsibilities of a United States official in the shape of Postmistress, of Shore's Post Office, in Yadkin County. By the way, the grand-mother of Mrs. E. B. Rights, Madam Balfour, wife of Col. Andrew Balfour, killed in Randolph County by the tory, Col. Fanning, was the first lady that ever held the office of Postmistress in the United States, (Salisbury, N. C. Her commission, it is said, was signed by Gen. Washington, and she held the office until her death.

I had a letter from Rev. J. B. Lineback, from Oakland, Mo., and he seems considerably set up with his new home, and says his prospects are encouraging.

Last Saturday, the 14th, I was at Friedberg. It was the Anniversary of the Congregation. Also the funeral of Mr. Daniel Fishel, one of the oldest members, who had died the day before, in his 76th year. He was one of the first fruits to that Congregation of Bishop Henry A. Shultz' pastorship, now living in Bethlehem, Penn., and if all his converts, in his subsequent ministry, held out as well in their christian course, the Bishop has certainly cause for congratulation, for the deceased was a good man. Dr. Rondthaler and his family, from Salem, and Rev. John H. Clewell, from Urichsville, Ohio, were also there, and made some excellent addresses during the Lovefeast. Rev. R. P. Lineback, of Bethania, used to say that Friedberg was a glorious place to go visiting. An appeal was also made to the members of Friedberg to give aid to a new church enterprise, 6 miles North-east of Salem, in the Sedge Garden neighborhood, where a Moravian Home Mission Congregation has been lately organized, and a meeting-house built with the name of Providence," and sum funds are still needed to finish paying for it. A subscription paper was circulated, and as the hearts of the people were *mellowed down* and *warmed up* under the influence of the addresses already referred to, I hope there was a generous response, as I understand there was for the same thing in Salem a few days ago.

On Sunday, May 15th, I preached the funeral of Mrs. Martha Elizabeth Gibbins, wife of the late William Gibbinf. She died last September, near Salem, on the former Dr. Shuman place, but was buried at Friedland, where she had her church membership, and where the services were held. There was a good attendance.

Early in the spring a marauding cat made inroads upon our hens' nests and destroyed the eggs until forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and I made application to the Mayor for leave to shoot, as every report of a gun or pistol, without that leave, costs a dollar in Kernersville, and I thought it might take about a dozen shots to kill that cat. The Mayor, after considering the matter very carefully, gave the consent that I might shoot in this case, and that the prospect for eggs and young chickens would be of more benefit to the town, especially as there was a prospect of a District Conference being held here during the summer, than one cat. The next thing was a gun, and I soon found a young friend to loan me one, and as I passed up street with it, people came to their doors and windows and looked on in amazement, and called to one another across the street, saying: "What is up now,"—and only the Mayor could explain the mystery, and all parties breathed freer when they found that the danger was not as great as they apprehended. Well, I kept that gun well loaded in a convenient place for three weeks to get a chance at that cat, and I never could get in reach of it. It was the wildest thing I ever saw, and when it did pass through the yard, it was at a Gilpin speed, and not an egg was missed. At last, one day the young man called for his gun, as he wanted to use it himself, and I gave it to him with the original load in it; and would you believe it, in less than three days that same cat came walking into our kitchen in broad day light, as much as to say, "no danger here any more, the gun is gone." I never saw such a bare-faced piece of audacity in my life, and even now it don't pretend to get out of the way. Like truthful James, of California, I give the facts and your readers must determine whether it was in me, or the cat, or both; *anyway, the cat still lives.*

The other day I unexpectedly received a letter from a lady living in Albion, Edwards county, Illinois, Mrs. M. C. Scruggs, formerly Miss Senseman. She asked for information as to the routes from the West to Salem, as she expects once more to visit the home of her earliest days, and to bring her niece, Miss Steward, with her. She no doubt, will be surprised at the changes that have taken place since she left; and this reminds me that just now the question of prohibition is being agitated here, and last summer when I was in the county where these ladies propose to come from, and in the town where they live, I got a bit of information that may not be amiss right here. Twenty years ago the citizens of Edwards County, Illinois, passed a "prohibitory law," and it has been in full force ever since, and the result is that only one man has been sent to the penitentiary in the 20 years; and when I was there, their jail was empty, their poor-house had no inmates, three days of Court was all that was needed in a year, and the Sheriff had made his returns, and there was not a single insolvent in the county, and there was quite a sum of money in the treasury and but little use for it.

On Saturday night, 14th, about midnight, there was a heavy shower, accompanied by unusual thunder and lightning, striking in Mr. Philip Pegram's yard near his house. Also several of the telegraph poles near Vestal Perry's, knocking them down. Last summer the lightning struck in Mr. Pegram's yard near the same place.

C. L. R.

Kernersville, N. C., May 16, 1881.

"I don't want that Stuff."

Is what a lady of Boston said to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of sick headache and neuralgia which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack thereafter, it was administered to her with such good results, that she continued its use until cured, and made so enthusiastic in its praise, that she induced twenty-two of the best families in her circle to adopt it as their regular family medicine. That "stuff" is Hop Bitters."—*Standard.*

MARRIED.

In this place, at the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday, the 12th inst., by Rev. Dr. Rondthaler, Mr. FRANCIS C. MINUNG to Miss FLORA E. SHORE.

Thanks for plate of nice cakes. We extend congratulations.

DIED.

In South Fork Township, on Thursday last, DANIEL FISHEL, aged about 70 years.

—Dr. Allen Newsom, in Lexington, on the 3d of May, of apoplexy, aged 75 years, 1 month and 18 days.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—THE SELECTION OF BOOKS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—On Monday this Board resumed consideration of the selection and recommendation of books for use in the public schools. The session was a lengthy one, and a decision was not reached until nightfall. The following are the books recommended: Webster's Speller, Holmes' Readers, Maury's Geographies, Sanford's Arithmetic, Harvey's Elementary Grammar and Composition, Read and Kellogg's Higher Lessons, Goodrich's Pictorial Children's First History, Holmes' History for Intermediate, A. H. Stevens' History for Higher Classes, Mitchell's May Drawing, Worcester's Dictionary. The following copy books were chosen: Reynolds, Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Eclectic, Appleton's and Ellsworth's.—*News-Observer.*

BROWN'S
IRON
A TRUE TONIC
A PERFECT STRENGTHENER. A SURE REVIVER.

IRON BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient **tonic**; especially *Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc.* Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. They act like a charm on the digestive organs, *removing all dyspeptic symptoms*, such as *Tasting the Food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc.* **The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache.** Sold by all druggists. Write for the A B C Book (32 pp. of useful and amusing reading)—*sent free.* **BROWN CHEMICAL CO., Baltimore, Md.**

See that all Iron Bitters are made by BROWN CHEMICAL CO. and have crossed red lines on wrapper.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

BITTERS

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases.** For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. **Public speakers** and **singers** use them to clear and strengthen the **Voice.** Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper is constantly increasing. It contains all the leading news of the Daily Herald and is arranged in handy departments. The

FOREIGN NEWS

embraces special dispatches from all quarters of the globe. Under the head of

AMERICAN NEWS

are given the Telegraphic Despatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature makes

THE WEEKLY HERALD

the most valuable chronicle in the world, as it is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithful report of

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embracing complete and comprehensive despatches from Washington, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the home

THE FARM DEPARTMENT

of the WEEKLY HERALD gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising Cattle, Poultry, Grains, Trees, Vegetables, &c., &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming utensils in repair. This is supplemented by a well-edited department, widely copied, under the head of

THE HOME,

giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price. Every item of cooking or economy suggested in this department is practically tested by experts before publication. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The Home Department of the WEEKLY HERALD will save the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper. The interests of

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are looked after, and everything relating to mechanics and labor saving is carefully recorded There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business markets, Crops, Merchandise, &c., &c. A valuable feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

SPORTING NEWS at home and abroad, together with a Story every week, a Sermon by some eminent divine, Literary, Musical, Dramatic, Personal and Sea Notes. There is no paper in the world which contains so much news matter every week as the WEEKLY HERALD, which is sent, postage free, for One Dollar. You can subscribe at any time.

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COUGH
SYRUP

LOOK OUT!

N. T. SHORE & CO.,
SALEM, N. C.

HAVING carried on the GROCERY BUSINESS for the past 12 months, we announce to the citizens of Salem, Winston and vicinity, and the public generally, that we intend in the future, as in the past, to keep the best stock of

Family Groceries,

ever offered in this market.

Good Coffee at from 15 to 25 cents. Best qualities of Sugar. Good Tea, as cheap as the cheapest. Best Rice, Barley, Hominy, Grits and Oatmeal. Best quality of Spices constantly on hand. Soda and Lemon Biscuits, and Ginger Snaps, fresh from the bakery. Royal Baking Powders, best in use.

Canned Goods.

Oysters, Sardines, Salmon.

Plain and Fancy Candies.

No. 1 Syrup, as good as the best. No 2 and 5 Syrup and Cuba and New Orleans Molasses. Baker's Chocolate.

CHOICE BACON AND LARD,
AND GOOD FLOUR AND MEAL
always on hand.

No. 1 Apple Vinegar. White Wine Vinegar. Mackerel. Best Kerosene Oil. Candles. Matches. J. & P. Coats' Thread. Cigars. Black Mountain, Durham and Little Joker Smoking Tobacco. Chewing Tobacco, and Snuff, as good as can be found in this market. Soaps and Starch in any quantity. **Crockery, Glassware and Lamp Goods,** with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Country Produce

Bought for Cash or Barter.

CALL AND SEE US.

Thanking you for your kind patronage, we hope to merit a continuance of the same.

N. T. SHORE & CO.,
West side of Public Square, Salem, N. C.
Salem, N. C., May 12, 1881.–18.

PROPOSALS SOLICITED
FOR A
Night-Watch, Police Officer
AND
LAMP-LIGHTER.

The Board of Commissioners of the town of Salem, invite proposals to be sent to the Secretary, on or before Friday the 27th instant, for the offices of Policeman, Night-watch and Lamplighter combined for the year ending June 1, 1882, to serve under the rules and regulations now in force, and the further supervision of the Mayor and Board of Commissioners. The successful bidder will be allowed to employ help in the care of and lighting the lamps, but in no other part of his duties except by permission of the Mayor, and he shall be held responsible for any neglect of duty by his assistant. The Board distinctly reserves the right to reject any and all proposals and to discharge the officer at any time, paying him only for the time he has served.

The duties as Night-watch are to be out upon the streets of Salem from dark until 3 o'clock A. M., in the summer months, and until 4 o'clock in the winter months, and subject to the instruction of the Mayor.

As Policeman he shall be on duty during the day also, after taking a sufficient amount of rest in the morning; shall take charge of the Commissioners' Hall, keep it in proper order, light the gas at every meeting of the Board and warm the Hall when necessary, post notices whenever required and strictly prevent or report any violation of the town ordinances.

As Lamplighter he shall take charge of the town lamps, keep them clean and in perfect order, light them regularly on all dark nights, which shall be for 20 nights, for not more than eight months in the year, including fall, winter and spring months. And for the remainder of the year to be lighted 17 nights in the month, and to commence turning off the lights at 11 o'clock P. M., the year round.

For the above services, the Board of Commissioners' have fixed the salary at $425 per annum, with one half the fines collected by the officer, and the costs allowed by law to police officers.

By order of the Board of Commissioners'
L. N. CLINARD, Sec. and Treas.
Salem May 10, 1881. 18–3.–t

FOR SALE—2 Walnut Cupboards—one large for kitchen, and one three cornered, with upper part glass. One Poplar Bookcase, one Rocking Chair, six Parlor Chairs.

Apply early to EUG. A. BONER.
Salem, March 23, 1881.

BUY PACIFIC GUANO,

A FERTILIZER OF GUARANTEED UNIFORM COMPOSITION

For Raising Fine Yellow Tobacco.

TOBACCO RAISED BY THIS FERTILIZER IS NOTICEABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES,

Rapid Growth--Good Size--Waxy Leaf

This Fertilizer does not Fire the Plant, and is a good Preventive of Fly on Plant Beds.

FOR SALE BY

REED BROS.,

Near Depot, Winston, N. C. Dealers in General Merchandise.
Mar 24 2 mos

GEO. W. HINSHAW. W. M. HINSHAW.

SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1881.

HINSHAW BROTHERS,

WINSTON, N. C.

Four years ago to-day we opened our first stock of GOODS in one of the buildings we now occupy. Not satisfied to remain where we started, we have from time to time added to our building and stock, so that we can safely say that we now have the most complete Store Rooms in the State. We have in use two of BATES' best ELEVATORS by the means of which we have easy access to all parts of the ten Rooms in our Block, all of which are filled with Merchandise of every description, which we buy at the lowest prices, mostly from manufacturers, and which we will sell at reasonable prices.

IN OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS, WHICH ARE THE LARGEST IN TOWN, we will duplicate in prices any bill of an ordinary amount bought in any market, freight taken into consideration.

OUR RETAIL DEPARTMENTS ARE THE MOST COMPLETE IN WINSTON. We call especial attention to our line of

DRESS GOODS,

TRIMMINGS, LAWNS, PEQUETS, SUITINGS, NOTIONS, PARASOLS, COTTONADES, CASSIMERES, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Winchester, Va., and Miles' Philadelphia Shoes

A SPECIALTY.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS IN PART OF

400 Suits of Mens' and Boys' Clothing.
40 Cases Hats.
85 Cases and Bales of Dry Goods.
50 Cases Notions.
100 Bags Coffee.
50 Barrels Sugar.
75 " Syrups.
150 Kegs of Nails and Horse Shoes.

SPLENDID STOCK OF

STAPLE HARDWARE,

Drugs and Patent Medicines.

Tin Ware, Hollow Ware and Queensware

in large quantities and great variety.

2,000 Dozens Coats' Spool Cotton at N. Y. Prices.
2,000 Pounds Sole Leather.
20,000 Pounds Meat and Lard.
White Lead, Oils, Varnishes, &c.

We intend to make it to the interest of every one to come and see us, and we invite you to do so.

7,500 BAGS OF THE CELEBRATED STAR BRAND TOBACCO MANURE For Sale this Spring.

Buy your GOODS of us and sell your TOBACCO at our NEW WAREHOUSE, (PACE'S) when completed, and you will come as near getting the worth of your money in Merchandise, and the worth of your Tobacco in money as you can get in this wide world.

COME ONE, COME ALL.

Respectfully,

HINSHAW BROTHERS.

May 19th, 1881.

JOHN GATLING, President, W. H. CROW, Vice-President
W. S. PRIMROSE, Secretary and Treasurer,
P. COWPER Adjuster and Supervisor.

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JOB PRINTING of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at the PRESS OFFICE.

NEW BOOKS.—A lot of new Seaside Library publications just received a he Salem Bookstore.

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PRACTCAL
Marble-Worker
AND DEALER IN
MONUMENTS
AND
TOMBSTONES.
WINSTON, N. C.

Write for Price List and Designs.
March 21—26-12–1 year.

SPRING OPENING.

NEW GOODS.
REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE.

JUST RECEIVED at Mrs. DOUTHIT'S, a large assortment of all kinds of

MILLINERY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,

for the Spring and Summer of 1881, which will be sold cheap for cash.

All are invited to call.

Mrs. T. B. DOUTHIT.
Salem, N. C., April, 1, 1881.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

$25 PREMIUM.

GET THE BEST.

Turner's Patent Evaporator.

A PREMIUM OF $25 will be given the farmer who produces the greatest quantity of sugar from syrup made by Turner's Patent Evaporator, from one acre of seed cane, grown in North Carolina. Ten pounds to be exhibited at the next annual State Fair at Raleigh.

Turner's Patent Evaporator has been in use for two years, and is highly recommended by farmers and others who have used it. The following certificate speaks for itself:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY CO., } January 18th, 1881.

To all whom it may concern:

This is to certify that I have used the Turner Evaporator for the past year and find it to be a perfect success.

It has advantages that no other evaporator has:

1st. The fire can be regulated without any danger of risk of burning or scorching the molasses.

2nd. The arrangement is such that you can regulate the flow of juice and discharge of finished syrup with such accuracy as not to endanger the syrup from its having tinge of scorch or dark drugy appearance.

3rd. It facilitates the labor so very much that one hand can attend to the Evaporator and do good work; besides many other advantages that I have neither time or space here to enumerate.

Rev. J. J. SETLIFF.

P. S. I made syrup from the early Amber Cane that actually commenced the process of granulation on the Evaporator.

J. J. S.

For further information, call on or address, W. E. TURNER, Dalton, N. C.
or B. TURNER, Bethania, N. C.
March 3, 1881–8–6m.

CEDAR COVE NURSERIES.

All kinds of fruit trees and small fruit plants at unusually low rate, prices and descriptions sent free. Address N. W. CRAFT.
Red Plains, Yadkin Co., N. C.

A. N. ZEVELY,
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WASHINGTON, - - D. C
(Late Assistant Postmaster-General.)
Attends to business before any of the Departments. Collections, etc.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not Blister. Also excellent for human flesh. READ PROOF BELOW.

From a Prominent Physician.

Washingtonville, Ohio, June 17th, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents.—Reading your advertisement in Turf, Field and Farm, of Kendall's Spavin Cure, and having a valuable and speedy horse which had been lame from spavin eighteen months, I sent to you for a bottle by express, which in six weeks removed all lameness and enlargement and a large splint from another horse, and both horses are to-day as sound as colts. The one bottle was worth to me one hundred dollars.

Respectfully yours, H. A. BERTOLETT, M. D.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 18th, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—I have a very fine mare that has had a bone spavin for a long time. I tried every thing man could devise to cure it but all in vain and was about to give it up when a friend of mine in this city came to me and recommended Kendall's Spavin Cure which I tried with grand results, removing that bone clear and clean and then I sent 25 cents to you for one of your illustrated Horse Books and I think there is no better book printed on the horse and his diseases. I have taken great interest in it and have since sold 18 copies for you to my neighbors and will try and do what good I can by getting them for others.

Yours truly, G. W. MILLER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
ON HUMAN FLESH.

Bakersfield, Vt., Dec. 23, 1879.

B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—I wish to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable liniment, "Kendall's Spavin Cure." In the spring of 1862 I slipped on the ice and sprained my limb at the knee joint. I was very lame and at times suffered the most excruciating pain. I wore a bandage on it for over a year, and tried most everything in my reach, but could find nothing that would give me permanent relief. When I overworked, it would pain me very much. In April 1879 I began to think I should be a cripple for life; but having some of "Kendall's Spavin Cure" thought I would try it. I used one-third of a bottle, and experienced relief at once. The pain left me and has not troubled me since. I feel very grateful to you and would recommend "Kendall's Spavin Cure" to all who suffer with sprains or rheumatism.

Yours truly, Mrs. J. BOUTELL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep-seated pain or to remove any bony growth, or other enlargement, such as spavins, splints, curbs, callous, sprains, swellings, any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or rheumatism in man and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects.

Send address for illustrated Circular, which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success to our knowledge, for beast as well as man.

Price $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. ALL DRUGGISTS have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO. Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

SOLD BY ALL DRUG STORES.

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted every where to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. A great opportunity for making money easily and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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IMPROVED PATENT LIVER PAD!
NEVER GETS HARD.
CAN BE MADE AS STRONG DESIRED. LAST TWICE AS LONG.
Diseases Cured without Dragging the System.
CURES
Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Rheumatism, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Sick & Nervous Headache.

These Pads Cure all Diseases by Absorption. No Noxious Pills, Oils, or Poisonous Medicines are taken into the Stomach. The Pads are worn over the Pit of the Stomach, communicating with the Great Nerve Centres, also the Liver and Stomach. A gentle Vegetable Tonic is absorbed into the circulation of the Blood and Liver, purifying the Blood, stimulating the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action, and strengthening the Stomach to digest food. PRICE OF PADS $1 AND $2 EACH. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, or sent by Mail or Express.

Manufactured at 39 & 41 NORTH LIBERTY ST. BALTIMORE, MD.

For sale in Winston at the Drug Stores of Wilson & Gray and S. H. Smith.

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Golden Rules for Butter Making.

Keep only those cows that yield butter of good color, flavor and texture. There are some cows from which no one can get good butter. Feed only good, sweet food, the best for butter being early cut timothy and clover hay, and corn-meal, and give only pure water. Observe the most scrupulous cleanliness in the stable and dairy. Keep the cows in good health and contented. Use a churn that brings the butter in thirty minutes. Keep the temperature of the milk and cream as near to sixty degrees as possible, and churn the cream when only slightly sour. Work the butter-milk out of the butter with the ladle, and not with the hands. If water is used it should be pure and cold. The butter should be gashed or cut in working, not "plastered" or flattened out. One ounce of pure dairy salt should be used for each pound of butter at two workings, with an interval of twelve hours between the workings (for immediate use many prefer less salt). Pack at once in a sweet, clean oak firkin or pail, and cover with a layer of salt until the next packing is laid down. When the firkin is filled it should be headed up air-tight and set away in a cool, dry, sweet cellar. The rest will be learned by experience.

Right Watering of Plants.

"If you were very thirsty," said old Mr. Ewing, "and I was to pour a glass of water on the top of your head, would you be very grateful to me?"

"No," said Tom, who was watering his geranium, "I'd be mad!"

"Well," said the old man, "you are not treating the plants much better. It has mouths, and it likes to drink when it is thirsty, but you don't pour the water into its mouths."

"I don't know where they are," said Tom, looking curiously at the bush.

"Its leaves are full of eager little pores, and they are choked with dust," Mr. Ewing said. "Just put the nose again on the watering pot and wash the leaves."

Tom picked up the nose, put it on the spout of the pot, and gave the bush a thorough wetting.

"It does look better," he said "Has it any other mouths?"

"Plenty of them," said the old man; "one at the end of each rootlet. When you pour a stream of water around the stem of the plant, I think it must feel as you would if I put the water on your head."

"Yes," said Tom, "so that fuchsia. I didn't water the leaves nor the ends of the roots, I am sure."

"And don't you see you are doing the same thing by that rhododendron?" said the irritable old man. "When you do anything, boy, do it in the right way."

And he took the watering pot himself, and every mouth in each plant got a good drink that time.—*Farmers' Home Journal.*

Care of Young Pigs.

Colonel Curtis writes to the *Rural New Yorker:* When pigs are two or three days old, unless the mother has a surplus of milk, she may be fed succulent food to increase the flow. If she appears to have plenty of milk such food should not be given to her for at least a week, in order that the inflammation in the udders may subside. The health of the mother and the growth of the young will depend very much upon the care and judgment exercised at this period. Many sows are injured at this time and the pigs stunted by the excessive feeding of the mother. We consider milk to be improper food, and would prefer nothing but clear water or house slops mixed with a little bran. At the end of a week more nourishing food may be given, gradually increasing the supply as the young pigs will demand more sustenance. Barley meal will make more milk than any kind of grain. Oats rank next in value. They should have the hulls sifted ont, as the sow will not eat this part of the grain which would be wasted, but which is excellent for young calves or cows.

Wheat shorts or middlings are good milk producing food, and are cheap and healthful for a sow suckling pigs. The best form in which either of these foods can be prepared is to mix them with milk. Hogs always relish their food when slightly fermented, just enough to make it sour. A little milk will produce this condition if mixed with the meal or bran the day before the food is required. By a little care and painstaking a supply of fermented food may always be kept on hand. This labor will always pay well, as the pigs will do much better on it. It is necessary to keep the appetite from flagging if they are expected to be thrifty. Abrupt changes of food or the failure of a steady supply are apt to produce derangement of the bowels, which is exceedingly injurious to young pigs. The little ones are sure to be affected by the condition of the mother; hence it is important that great care should be exercised in her food. Corn may be fed in connection with milk, but we consider corn alone the least desirable of any grain. We should prefer buckwheat rather than corn. Sugar beets or mangels may be fed with grain, and will be found conducive to health and will help to keep the appetite good.

When the pigs are between two and three weeks old they will eat oats with their mother, and this is the best kind of grain to give them. They will eat more every day, and the quantity may be increased without any danger of injury. They will also eat corn, but if it is given to them it should be in limited quantity. Corn is more heating than oats and harder to digest, and is liable to produce an excess of fat, which causes thumps, or it may cause inflammation of the bowels, which is fatal to young pigs. We have lost a number on this account, and have learned from experience not to rely upon corn.

Too much milk given to pigs will produce the same result. If the season will admit, a sow will do better if allowed to run out on the ground, where she can obtain grass which is an antidote to diseases of the stomach, and which will also help materially to increase the milk. Running out upon the ground will also arrest the thumps, which is more liable to affect young pigs when confined in a pen. This disease, so common among young pigs, may be known by the heaving of the sides or by the panting of the animals and their refusing to eat. We know of no medicinal remedy except the use of turpentine, which should be administered daily, diluted with milk, in doses of a half teaspoonful and more, according to the size and age of the pig.

Frequent washing with soapsuds does pigs a great deal of good, and should always be practiced if they get dirty. Young pigs will never thrive well in a filthy pen. If the dam is unclean the pigs are liable, when suckling, to get sore about the head and around their mouths, which will stunt them. When this is the case they should be thoroughly washed and oiled.

The male pigs should be castrated when four weeks old and the parts be smeared with coal tar, which is the best application we have ever tried, as it causes no pain and is rapidly healing in its effects. Salt, turpentine or ashes—the common applications—are very painful and cruel. Castration may be performed in warm weather without danger if coal tar is applied, as it will keep off the flies and cause the wounds to heal rapidly. In castrating, if the cords are scraped off instead of being cut straight the blood will not flow, as it will coagulate more readily with a rough or irregular termination to the parts severed. This fact is more important in castrating older pigs. If the parts swell badly the incisions should be carefully opened so that the pus may pass out. Pigs, after castration, should be kept in a dry place, as exposure to wet may result in cold and inflammation, which are generally fatal.

House Linen.

Once a year the house linen should be carefully looked over and arranged. Such sheets and pillow-cases as have seen the largest share of their days of usefulness and yet are still unbroken, should be laid carefully aside, that they may come into service when an unusual number of bed changes are required. Supply their places with new ones, and thus keep an abundance of fresh bedding for emergencies. The kitchen tablecloths, if they threaten to break, should be cut up, hemmed and devoted to the dish-washing department, and new ones of unbleached linen damask made to take their places. Glass-wiping cloths should not be of elderly linen, because of its tell-tale fibers, and because there is a linen provided for glass sufficiently inexpensive for the purse of even the most economical housewife. Hand towels should be looked over and replenished. Those for the kitchen should be divided and doomed to the floor-cloth hooks, and others, always with a tape loop at each end of them where a roller is not in use, should take the place of the old towels. There can hardly be too many towels in the kitchen. The dining-room tablecloths may be cut into large towels and neatly hemmed.

Pork Pie.

A pork pie is excellent and as cheap as anything one can have. The best part of the pig, if you have not the trimmings from which pies are usually made in the country, is the chump end of the loin. Take one pound of the fat and lean, cut it into nice, neat dice, mix a tablespoonful of water with it, season with a large teaspoonful of salt and a small one of black pepper. To make the crust boil a quarter of a pound of lard or dripping in a gill and a half of water, and pour it hot on to one pound of flour, to which a good pinch of salt has been added. Having mixed this into a stiff paste, pinch off enough to make the lid, and keep it hot. Flour your board and work the paste, as hot as you can, into a ball; then with the knuckles of your right hand press a hole in the center, mold the paste into a round or oval shape, taking care to keep it a proper thickness. Having put in the meat join the lid to the pie, which raise lightly with both hands, so as to keep it in good shape; cut round the edge with a knife, mark with a paste cutter, make the trimmings of paste into leaves, and having placed them on the lid with a rose in the center, put the pie on a floured baking sheet, and brush it over with yolk of egg or milk, or a mixture of both. It is better to let the pie crust get cool and set before baking, and the oven should be a moderate heat. When the gravy boils out the pie will be done; an hour and a half usually bakes a pie of this size. Make a teacupful of gravy of the bones and trimmings of the pork, and when the pie is cold remove the rose from the top, make a small hole, and pour in the gravy either with a funnel or a spoon, then replace the rose on the lid.

Household Hints.

The fine siftings of coal ashes are excellent for scouring knives with.

Common lye of wood ashes will soften hard putty in a few minutes.

Drive two large nails through two spools, as far apart as your broom-handle is thick, and hang your broom on, brush up, to keep it straight.

A lump of bread about the size of a billiard ball, tied up in a linen bag and placed in the pot in which greens are boiling, will absorb the gasses which oftentimes send such an unpleasant odor to the regions above.

Take a new flower pot, wash it clean, wrap in a wet cloth and set over butter; will keep it as hard as if on ice. Milk, if put into an earthen can, or even a tin one, will keep sweet for a long time if well wrapped in a wet cloth.

Monster Telescopes.

California means to beat the world in telescopes, as in everything. It seems to be a law of optics, in the use of that kind of telescopes known as refractors, that no amount of increased size in the object glass, beyond a diameter of perhaps twenty-eight to thirty inches, will avail to improve the powers of the instrument. What is gained in magnifying or space-penetrating power is lost in the diminished clearness of definition. But the astronomers and telescope-makers do not all believe in this law. The great glass ordered in this country by the Russian government, and which is now in the slow and patient process of transformation from a rough and bulky disk of glass into the ground-down, scientifically shaped and polished lens of a great telescope, is one proof of the conviction that increased size in a refractor should give increased power. The great glass at Washington, by which the moons of Mars were discovered, is in diameter twenty-six inches; the one ordered for the Russian observatory at Pulkowa is to be at least thirty inches. Even that, it appears, is not to be the largest of the refractors. The trustees of the Lick observatory, in California, have finally closed the contract for the optical part of the great telescope provided for by the will of the California millionaire. There has been considerable doubt whether a refractor or an enormous reflector would be selected, but the decision is in favor of the former. The object glass is to be three feet in diameter, and the Clarks, of Cambridge, Massachusetts (who are making the glass for Russia), are to make this California lens for $50,000. The mounting for the instrument is not yet provided for. Proposals will be obtained from the principal instrument makers of Europe and this country before the contract is awarded. Probably the mechanical part of the instrument will cost about as much as the optical. It cannot probably be completed in less time than three years.

It is believed by many that the power of this monster glass (for, compared with other refractors it is a monster, though reflectors are constructed of a much larger size), will be proportionate to its size. If it does prove successful it will be by far the most efficient glass ever pointed at the heavens, and under the clear skies of California ought to accomplish great things for science.

The Four-Leaved Clover.

In Germany there is a belief that the four-leaved clover, on account of its crossed form, is endowed with magical virtues. The general form of the superstition is that one who carries the clover about him will be able to detect the presence of evil spirits, and will be successful at play. In Bohemia it is said that if a maiden manages to put the leaf into the shoe of her lover without his knowledge on going on a journey, he will return safely. The four-leaf clover in various regions is believed to protect one from witches and keep butter pure, on which account it is considered a good form for a butter mold.

If some enterprising fellow would now corner the market on Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup he could make his fortune, for there are thousands who would rather pay double the retail price than be without this valuable remedy.

THE BLACK DEATH.

Reappearance of the Great Plague Which Devastated the Middle Ages.

Already Europe is becoming alarmed at the appearance of the plague, or black death, in the East, and fears are expressed that it may spread westward. It, therefore, becomes important to know the character of the disease. The London *Standard* states, on pathological grounds, that it is a "very malignant form of contagious fever," which breaks out suddenly in certain localities and spreads with frightful rapidity, and that the present "type" is as virulent as that of the Middle Ages. It is characteristic by swellings of the lymphatic glands and by carbuncles, and beyond doubt one seizure seems to afford no security against a second attack. This is, however, a point upon which physicians have not often had a chance to study, since "the pest" does not usually leave the same individual a chance of experiencing its symptoms twice. It has been contended that it is not contagious, but in almost every case of an outbreak the disease has been traced to persons who have come from infected districts. In the Astrakhan epidemic of 1879, and in that of 1771, which cut off 100,000 people in Moscow, the pestilence was known to have been brought, in one instance, from Central Asia, and in the other from Choczin. Again, during the latter outbreak, the 1,400 inmates of the Imperial foundling hospital, who were isolated, and in 1813 the town of Jegla, in Malta, which was shut off from Valetta, where the disease was raging, entirely escaped. Quarantine, however, as a preventive against the ravages of the cholera, has been proved to be utterly futile, and it is very generally allowed that it is not much more potent as a barrier against the plague. No other form of death has ever enlisted into its service historians of such brilliant talent. De Foe could not have been an eye-witness of the horrible scenes of 1665 in London. But he had doubtless talked to many who had survived those dreadful times and were familiar with the tales of the corpse-carrying wagon going its dismal rounds, of the living being unable to carry out the dead, and London deserted by the court, and, indeed, all who could escape into the country. In "Rienzi" the late Lord Lytton has given an account scarcely less pictorial of the plague in Florence, and in almost every other European country the "pest" which crept like a foul miasma over Asia, Northern Africa and Europe, from Naples to Archangel, and even to distant Greenland, where it smote the Esquimaux by thousands, has secured such able chroniclers that, at the slightest sign of its reappearance, Western Europe naturally grows alarmed. In the years 1348, 1361, 1363, 1569 and 1602 London was visited by the "black death," though those early attacks of the disease sink into insignificance when compared with that which desolated the city in 1665, the year which will ever be known as "the year of the plague." In reality, however, though it caused before Christmas a mortality of 98,596 out of the five hundred thousand people which the metropolis then contained, it did not abate till 1666, while in the thirteen subsequent years there were many fatal cases recorded. But after 1679 no death from plague is know to have occurred, and in 1704 so entirely had it disappeared that the name of the disease was actually omitted from the bills of mortality.—*New York Herald.*

About Parrots.

A noticeable fact in relation to the peculiar food giving a flavor to the flesh of animals, such as muddy weeds to fish, fish to wild ducks, acorns to the flesh of pork, and many other instances, is most remarkable in the case of parrots. We are assured by those who live in South Africa, and frequently eat of parrots, that the delicacy of the flesh varies from a luxury to positive rejection during certain seasons of the year. When the delicious guava is ripe they are sapid and fat; the seed of the acajou imparts a slight and not disagreeable soupcon of garlic; spicy seeds give not only the flavor, but an aroma of cinnamon, cloves, etc., and all berries give a peculiar quality to their flesh. They are, moreover, wine-bibbers. We had a parrot which contracted that habit at the passengers' dinner-tables on board one of the Peninsular and Oriental steamers. He would watch the guests retire, and go around "heel tap" every dish as dry as any servant. The seed of the cotton tree is the parrot's especial weakness, and will intoxicate it in the same manner as alcohol does man. Dealers are said to give parrots a like stimulant previous to showing them to a customer, as it has the effect of making them loquacious In opposition to a contrary notion, parrots will and often have been known to breed in captivity in different parts of Europe. They lay three or four white eggs each time, and incubate several times a year, sitting from twenty to twenty-five days, according to the season. The most successful results appear to have been attendant upon cases in which birds have been provided with nesting places suitable to their habits. In one case a small barrel was procured and pierced toward a third of its height with a hole about six inches in diameter. In the bottom was placed a quantity of sawdust three inches in thickness. On this the female laid her eggs and sat until they were hatched. Recent works question the fact that parrots breed in domestication, but there exists too many trustworthy evidences to the contrary to allow the denial to remain. Indeed, so long ago as 1833 a writer upon the subject said: "All experiments which have been tried at Caen and Paris on this interesting subject have been attended with the most favorable results."

Brick as a Building Material.

Brick is one of the most durable of all building materials, more durable than most kinds of stone and better able to resist fire. The great national collections of Europe, the British museum foremost in the number, show us bricks sun-dried and baked from the ruins at Nineveh, and from the days of that city to the present moment bricks have never ceased to be an important instrument in the hands of the builder. That throughout Asia Minor they were largely employed has been proved by M. Bayet, who, in his work on Miletus, has shown that the far-famed palace of Croesus was built of no more costly materials than honest bricks. What those bricks were, and their qualities, are even to this day appreciated by the natives, who for many centuries have plundered the ruins to build or patch up their own even more ruinous houses. The use of bricks among the Romans, who largely employed them as building materials, as we see in the familiar instance of the Temple of Concord, has been more than once the subject of the inquiry of industrious antiquaries, for the Romans were not content with producing the flat tile-like brick which is so often to be met with in the lower portions of antique structures scattered over the empire and that are known in England, but their bricks were indelibly stamped with the mark of their maker, the names of the reigning consuls, and sometimes the year. From this source, then, more than one patient archæologist has gathered a rich store of information.

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

There is a lady in Calhoun county, Ill., who although seventy years old, has recently married her sixth husband. Her last deceased husband was named Race, and the man she had just married is named Farris. A romantic feature of her last matrimonial venture is that Mr. Farris was her first love, but cruel fate intervened and prevented their union. All of her dead husbands are buried in the family graveyard upon the farm on which she resides.

The New Jersey labor bureau recently sent sent out circulars to 1,000 persons in that State, asking their opinion as to the probable result of a general reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day. To this 910 replies were received, 608 favoring and 301 opposing such reduction. The former generally favor it on the ground that it would bring about a physical improvement in the condition of the working man, giving him more leisure and enabling him to live further away from city centers.

As the new liquor law of Nebraska is exciting much comment everywhere, we give below some of the principal features of the same: A license of $1,000 per year for each saloon in cities of over 10,000 people, and $500 in cities of less than 10,000 inhabitants; the saloon-keeper must give a $5,000 bond, and must present a petition signed by thirty freeholders before he can obtain a license; no bondsman can go upon more than one bond; no liquor can be given away; no screens are to be permitted; exceptions are made in favor of the sale and use of liquor for medical, chemical and scientific purposes only; druggists do not have to take out a license, but are obliged to keep a very complete record of all sales. Another law known as the anti-treating bill was passed. It prohibits one man treating another, and makes it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine and imprisonment. Both of these laws go into effect within ninety days.

Sophy Perovsky, who was hanged in St. Petersburg for complicity in the assassination of the czar, was a young lady not only of exceedingly good education, but also of very good family. She was a decendant of the famous Marshal Perovsky, and had a near relative now aid-de-camp to the Grand Duke Alexis. She was gook-looking and ladylike in appearance. When stopped in the street by the police officer who arrested her, she did not for one moment lose her presence of mind. She addressed the officer with much dignity, and at the same time begged him not to involve a lady in any disgraceful scandal in the street, but to escort he quiertly to the nearest police station. In St. Petersburg the story goes that, en route to the police office, she opened negotiations with her captor, who demanded fifty rubles for her release. The young lady had, unfortunately, but thirty in her pocket, and the myrmidon of the law would not trust her for the balance.

From statistics receutly issued by the United States census bureau the altitude of the inhabitants of the United States above the sea level is shown. One-fourth live below 100 feet, along the immediate seaboard and in the swampy and alluvial regions of the South; more than two-fifths below 500; more than three-fourths below 1,000 feet, while ninety-seven per cent. live below 2,000 feet. In the area below 500 feet is included nearly all that part of the population which is engaged in manufacturing, and most of that engaged in the culture of cotton, rice and sugar. Examining the increase in population in the several divisions during the pas decade there is noticed a decided increase in the lowest grade, due to increase in our seaboard towns and cities, also a gain, though not as decided, in the grade of 100 to 500 feet, with a more marked increase between 500 and 1,000 feet. Between 1,000 and 2,000 feet the increase has been nearly fifty per cent. In this grade the effect of emigration in new and previously unsettled regions appears in part in Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota and Minnesota. Above 2,000 feet the increase, though small numerically, is proportionally very great. Between 4,000 and 6,000 it is more than 100 per cent., due mainly to the newly-awakened interest in mining. To this cause may also be largely attributed the increase in population in the higher altitudes. A computation based upon the new facts here submitted shows that the mean elevation of the population above the sea is about 700 feet. The mean elevation of the surface of the United States has been estimated at 2,600 feet.

Taking Comfort in Life.

Sooner or later, friends, the time for folded hands will come to us all. Whether or not we cease from hurry and worry now, we shall one day shut our eyes upon it, and lie still untroubled by the stir and fret of things about us. Why not take comfort as we go? You, proud mother of a beautiful, active boy, of what use will it be to you to remember how exquisitely fine was his raiment, how daintily spread his bed and how costly and profuse his toys? What the child needs is mothering, brooding, tender resting on your heart, and he needs it every step of the way from babyhood to manhood. Take the comfort of your opportunities. Never mind though the dress be coarse, and the food plain, and the playthings few, but answer the questions, tell the stories, spare the half-hour at bed-time and be merry and gay, confidential and sympathetic with your boy. And you, whose graceful young daughter is just blushing cut into the bloom and freshness of a wondrously fair womanliness, do not be so occupied with your ambition for her and her advancement in life, that you let her ways and your own fall apart. Why are her friends, her interests, and her engagements so wholly distinct from yours? Why does she visit here and there, and receive visitors from this and that house, and you scarcely know the people by sight? You are losing precious hours and the comfort you ought to take is flying fast away on those wings of time that are never overtaken.—*Golden Censor.*

It Was Then.

It had been raining for six long hours Saturday when a man wearing an old beaver cap and a faded army overcoat entered a hardware store on Woodward avenue, shook the water off his back, and said:

"About eighteen months ago I left my umbrella in this store."

"Yes."

"It was a bran new umbrella with a white handle."

"Yes."

"And now I guess I'll take it away."

"Certainly. Where did you leave it?"

"Behind the door."

"Well, there it is."

"Ah! Any charge for storage?"

"None."

"Well, I'm much obliged."

"Not at all. Any time you leave an umbrella here it will be safe for ten years. Good day."

There are hundreds of men in Detroit like that merchant. They might pass a trade dollar on a stranger, but they would never appropriate his umbrella.—*Free Press.*

Why is a fellow with a bad cold in the head like Niagara Falls? Because he's a catarrh-racked.—*New York News.*

BEARDED BEAUTIES.

Girls Who Are Blessed with Hirsute Adornments.

"Yes," said the professor, when asked about the frequency of such cases, "there are a considerable number of ladies so afflicted. The trouble usually occurs in women who are of dark complexion, and more frequently in middle age than in youth. When you see a dark woman with large, bushy eyebrows, which nearly grow together, you may be pretty sure that she can grow an imperial, if she will only take the necessary pains. Hirsute adornments are not so frequent in young women, although they sometimes occur. A girl often has a heavy growth of down upon the upper lip or the chin. It annoys her, and she keeps feeling it and pulling it constantly. Perhaps she endeavors to clip it with a scissors, or in some cases to shave it away. The result is a heavier growth the next time, which becomes so prominent that it must be removed. The most frequent places where the hair makes its appearance is on the upper lip or the chin, although it sometimes appears on the side of the face and even on the throat. As a general thing I believe that those bearded women which are advertised by shows are frauds, but in the course of my practice I have seen more than one woman who could raise a heavy beard if she only wished to cultivate it."

"Do many women shave?"

"Why, yes, a great many more than is generally supposed. They hide the traces that the shaving leaves with heavy doses of powder and plaster. Whenever you see a lady, especially if she be middle-aged, and more especially if she be dark-featured, wearing a heavy coating of lily-white, one of the conclusions is that she has been shaving, although it is not the only inference. One thing is certain, a lady who shaves must use powder in large quantities, and there are many ladies who shave."

"Is this superfluous facial decoration easily removed?"

"No, it is not. All the books recommend depilatories, but these are usually of little service. They are composed mainly of quicklime and orpient, which is a preparation of arsenic, and the only effect is to cut off the hair to the surface of the skin, leaving the root intact, to grow again. There is also another mode of treatment, but it is so slow and painful, and requires the aid of so skillful an operator, that it is seldom used. In this latter, which is known as the electric method, the patient sits in a chair, holding in her right hand a sponge which is connected with the negative pole of an electric battery. The operator holds a needle or fine wire which is connected with the positive pole, and this he thrusts with a quick motion down into each cell or follicle, thus destroying the root. Each time the needle touches the skin a severe shock is caused, which will cause a nervous patient to scream out with pain, and if the operator is a bungler, or if his nerve is not very steady, he will miss his mark and cause more intense agony. Not more than one, or at most two dozen hairs, can be attended to at one sitting—indeed, very few patients can sit for one-fourth of the last number—and hence you will see that the operation is extremely painful. Sometimes women attempt to operate upon themselves. They heat needles and endeavor to introduce them into the capillary cells. The usual result is that the carbon which accumulates in the needle during heating is imbedded in the epidermis, or underskin, and a first-class case of tattooing is the result. Then, again, many ladies use acid for the purpose, and permanently scar their faces. Others remove the hair with tweezers, etc."

The practitioner on Washington avenue, previously mentioned, uses the electric method. His prices are high, as much as $300 being charged for uprooting one poor little silky mustache. He has a great many patients at this rate, however, and does a thriving business. In view of the above facts, it would be wise for the young men who are meditating matrimony, and who are not anxious to marry natural curiosities, to get on kissing terms with their girl as soon as possible and to avail themselves of this right on every possible occasion. Pay particular attention to the feel of the upper lip at every test, for that is the place where the trouble is likely to occur. If the lady does not shave very often, this test will be sure to detect the pressure of this unpleasant addition to the female countenance.—*St. Louis Post.*

WISE WORDS.

Help somebody worse off than yourself, and you are better off than you fancied.

To endeavor to work upon the vulgar with fine sense is like attempting to hew blocks with a razor.

The sublimity of wisdom is to do those things living which are desired to be when dying.

Let him who regards the loss of time make proper use of that which is to come in the future.

"The book to be read," says Dr. McCosh, "is not the one which thinks for you, but the one which makes you think."

Any one may do a casual act of good nature, but a continuation of them shows in part the temperament of the individual.

Conceit and confidence are both of them cheats; the first always imposes on itself, the second frequently deceives others too.

If men knew all that women think, they would be twenty times more audacious. If women know what men think, they would be twenty times more coquettish.

Like dogs in the wheel, birds in the cage, or squirrels in a chain, ambitious men still climb, and climb, with great labor, and incessant anxiety, but never reach the top.

Three things too much and three things too little are pernicious to man—to spend much and have little; to presume much and be worth little; to talk much and know little.

Memnon's image imparted not its mysterious strains except at the touch of the sunbeams, nor will manner yield its true witchery from any inspiration but that of the soul.

A treasury official is authority for the statement that there is now in the vaults of the department a larger amount of gold than was ever known to be in one place in the history of modern times, and probably more than could be authenticated as existing in a single treasury at any time before in the world. There is now about $173,000,000 of gold coin and bullion, inclusive of some $55,000,000 in silver, while the Bank of England has only about $75,000,000 in gold. What is more singular is that it stays in the vaults, no matter what the demand recently, for as fast as it is paid out it returns.

A Good Account.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness and suffering, costing $200 per year, total, $1,200—all of which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters taken by my wife, who has done her own housework for a year since without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it for their benefit.

"JOHN WEEKS, Butler, N. Y."

It is alleged that the oysters found off the Texas coast are the largest and the best in the world.

The Wild Sheep of the Sierra.

At the base of Sheep Rock, one of the winter strongholds of the Shasta flocks, there lives a stock-raiser who has the advantage of observing the movements of wild sheep every winter; and in the course of a conversation with him on the subject of their diving habits, he pointed to the front of a lava headland about a hundred and fifty feet high, which is only eight or ten degrees out of the perpendicular. "There," said he, "I followed a band of them fellows to the back of that rock yonder and expected to capture them all, for I thought I had a dead thing on them. I got behind them on a narrow bench that runs along the face of the wall near the top, and comes to an end where they couldn't get away without falling and being killed; but they jumped off and landed all right, as if that were the regular thing with them."

"What!" said I, "jumped a hundred and fifty feet! Did you see them do it?"

"No," he replied, "I didn't see them going down, for I was behind them; but I saw them go over the brink, and then I went below and found their tracks where they struck on the loose debris at the bottom. They sailed right off, and landed on their feet right side up. That's the kind of animal they is—beats anything else that goes on four legs."

On another occasion a flock that was pursued by hunters retreated to another portion of this same cliff where it is still higher, and on being followed they were seen jumping down in perfect order, one behind the other, by two men who happened to be chopping where they had a fair view of them and could watch their progress from top to bottom. Both ewes and rams made the frightful descent without evincing any extraordinary concern, hugging close to the rock and controlling the velocity of their half falling, half leaping movements by striking at short intervals and holding back with their cushioned, rubber feet upon small ledges and roughened inclines until near the bottom, when they "sailed off" into the free air and alighted on their feet, but with their bodies so nearly in a vertical position that they appeared to be diving.—*Scribner's.*

Remedy for Hard Times.

Stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style. Buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of running after expensive and quack doctors, or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in the greatest of all simple, pure remedies, Hop Bitters, that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see better times and good health. Try it once. Read of it in another column.

Lewis Hamilton, who lately died at Nelsonville, Ky., was eccentric. His daughters were named Avenue Belle, China Figure and Hebrew Fashions; and his sons, London Judge and Southern Soil. He had ample means, yet his children were reared in ignorance and isolation.

Fair Warning from a Reliable Warner.

Don't neglect your health when Warner's Kidney and Liver Cure will surely preserve it.

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No. 1 White	1 21½	@	1 24½
Rye—State	1 11	@	1 11
Barley—Two-rowed State	80	@	80
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Southern Yellow	58	@	58
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